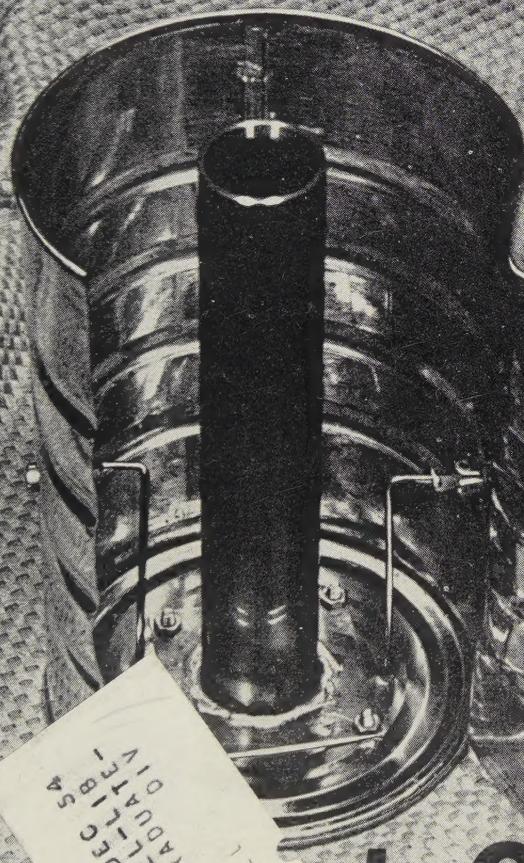


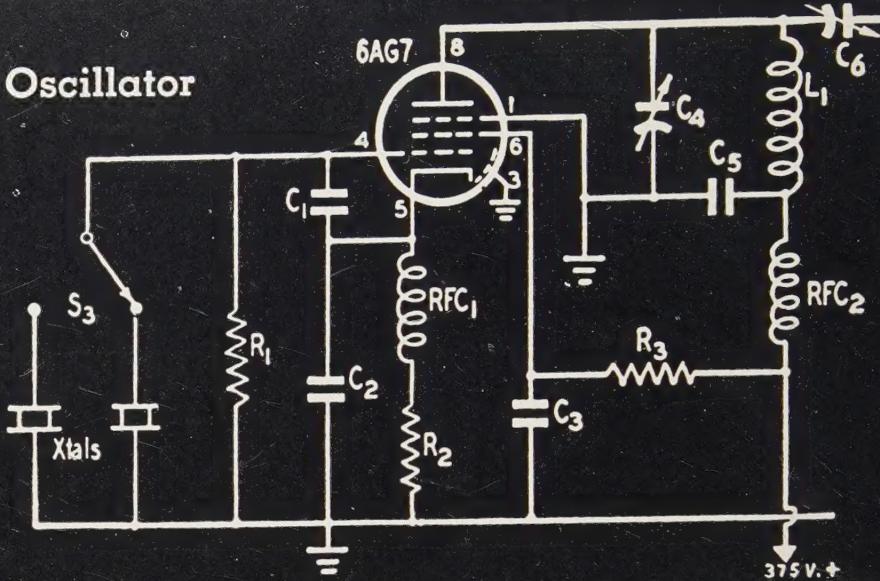
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# Re-enter Cavity TV Writer

## Oscillator



C1—15-uufd. mica

C2—50-uufd. mica

C3—0.002-uufd. mica

C4—100-uufd. variable

C5—500-uufd. mica

C6—7 to 35-uufd. variable

R1—68,000 ohms, ½ watt

R2—500 ohms, 1 watt

R3—47,000 ohms, 1 watt

RFC1, 2—2.5-mh. choke

S3—S.p.d.t. snap switch

L1—(see text below)

## FOUR BAND COVERAGE with ONE PR Crystal!

Never underestimate the driving power of a crystal oscillator... providing you have the right circuit and the right crystal. Here's one that will give ample output on 40, 20, 15 and 10 meters, utilizing a low-cost PR 7 MC. Crystal! It will drive a 2E26 or even an 807 clear down to 10 meters. The circuit is not tricky. Crystal oscillates at all times regardless of whether plate circuit is at resonance. The inductance L1 should resonate at the frequency on which output is desired. Do not substitute another tube for the 6AG7. Use a minimum of 375 volts and as high as 390 volts for best results when doubling, tripling or quadrupling. Try this oscillator. Addition-

al copies of the circuit may be obtained from your PR Jobber, or directly from the factory.

You can get high-quality, low-cost PRs for all amateur bands (exact integral frequency) at no additional cost. It's good to know where you are with a PR! They're unconditionally guaranteed!



**TYPE Z-2**

**\$2.95**

Exact integral frequency  
within 80 or 40 meter band  
without extra charge . . .  
from your jobber.

**PETERSEN RADIO CO., INC.**

**2800 WEST BROADWAY  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA**

EXPORT SALES: Royal National Company, Inc., 75 West Street, New York 6, N.Y., U.S.A.

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# G-E INSURED TUBE QUALITY!\*



**MATERIALS CHECKING.** Special optical instruments are used to check surfaces of G-E tube parts. In addition, metallurgical and chemical tests analyze content, to determine whether materials meet specifications. G-E tube components must bear laboratory okay's for quality.



**MANUFACTURING INSPECTION.** The comparator shown here magnifies a G-E tube grid some 50 times, so that the wire winding—finer than a human hair—can be accurately checked. Similar highly-developed optical equipment at all stages, makes inspection of tube parts easy and virtually mistake-proof.



**TUBE TESTING.** Before tubes are shipped, a comprehensive final test! Instrument dials tell a scientific story of electrical performance. Tubes that don't "make good" are scrapped. When you take a G-E tube from its carton, you know it will serve you long and well.

**COMING in September, on this page: terms of the 1954 Edison Radio Amateur Award. Get ready now to nominate an amateur you believe to be qualified, by reason of some outstanding public service!**

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**



166-1B4

**choose with  
confidence...**

**use with  
satisfaction**

# BUD

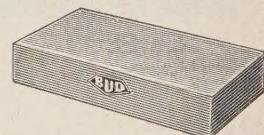
## ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS and Sheet Metal PRODUCTS

Get acquainted with the new and improved products in the extensive Bud line of Electronic Components and Sheet Metal Products. They will improve the performance of your rig and add to its appearance. Now there are over 1500 different types and sizes to meet your requirements.

Bud combines the latest technical data, engineering skill and manufacturing "know-how" to provide outstanding performance and still gives you the best value at prices no higher than ordinary products. Illustrated below are three products from the large Bud line, widely used by "Hams" for many years.

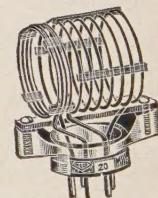
### BUD ALUMINUM CHASSIS

These outstanding chassis are made from one piece of best grade sheet aluminum. All corners are reinforced and welded on Government approved spot welders that are the same as those used in the welding of aluminum aircraft parts. The four sides are folded at right angles at the bottom to provide additional strength and rigidity. This also permits the attachment of a bottom plate if desired.



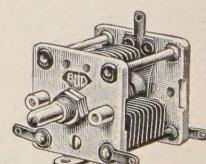
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# CQ RADIO AMATEURS' JOURNAL

**Vol. 10, No. 7  
JULY, 1954**

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**hallicrafters** ... Preferred By Amateurs...  
CHICAGO 24, ILLINOIS  
WORLD'S LEADING MANUFACTURER OF PRECISION RADIO AND TELEVISION



Chicago Daily Tribune F\*\* Fri., March 19, 1954

## 5 IOWANS HEAD FOR PACIFIC IN RADIO HAM TEST

Newton, Ia., March 18 [Special]—Five radio hams left Newton today for an uninhabited coral atoll in the Pacific from which they will try to contact as many as possible to the world's 230,000 licensed radio amateurs.

The unique expedition was financed by contributions from radio hams all over the country, by the five participants, and by the Hallicrafters company of Chicago, which is lending the necessary equipment.

The island on which they will be located will qualify as "a new country" in the rivalry among hams who try to excel each other in establishing contact with the most foreign



amateur radio station. They expect to drive the 2,200 miles to Acapulco in three or four days, where they will load their equipment aboard a chartered 83 foot motor vessel for the trip to the atoll.

### Use All Wave Bands

The group is comprised of Robert Denniston, a Newton building supply dealer; two employees at his lumber yard, Tom Partridge and Vern Hedman; Gene O'Leary, who operates a radio and television shop here, and Leo Olney, who has a television service in Des Moines.

At the end of the experiment all radio hams who contacted the "new country" will receive confirmation cards mailed by the Hallicrafters company.

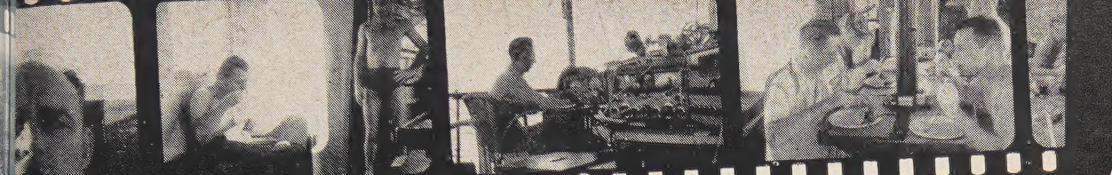
Chicago Daily Tribune  
Saturday, April 3, 1954  
Part 1—Page 4 F\*\*

## SEXTANT LOST SO 'HAMS' FIND THEM!

Five radio amateurs from Newton, Ia., March 18, have set up a powerful radio station on Clipperton Island in the South Pacific, 650 miles off the coast of Acapulco, Mexico. The party reported to the radio station, but were not able to find the island.

On their second attempt the navigator plotted their bearings, the craft rolled, the sextant fell overboard, and the ocean.

The party had to return to the atoll after a 160-mile



# F08AJ

## Adventure

Iowa Daily Tribune  
Saturday, April 24, 1954

### WA RADIO 'HAMS' REACH DESTINATION, UNINHABITED ISLE

Five radio amateurs who reached the uninhabited island of Clipperton in the Pacific Ocean yesterday, and reported their arrival to radio "hams" of the Chicago area.

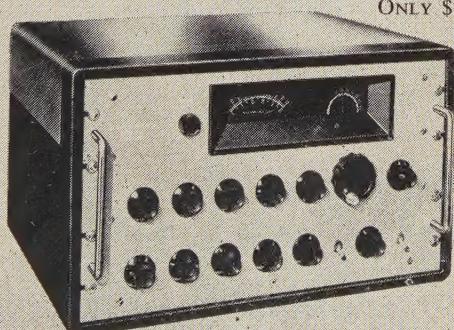
The group reached Clipperton island, 600 miles southwest of Acapulco, Mexico, after a hazardous voyage in which they lost their sextant, then had their schooner virtually disabled thru loss of sails in a squall and mechanical troubles, and finally got caught in the Humboldt current and drifted 90 miles from the island.

The Hallicrafters company of Chicago said the group re-



THIS RECEIVER WENT TO CLIPPERTON. Hallicrafters SX-88, the most wanted piece of ham equipment in years. Exclusive sensitivity from 10 Kc to 250 cycles in 6 steps. 1108 contacts on Clipperton from 28 countries—5 continents.

ONLY \$595.00.



HERE'S THE TRANSMITTER THAT WENT TO CLIPPERTON. TVI Suppressed 100 Watt. Hallicrafters HT20. Continuous coverage from 1.7 Mc to 30 Mc—full band switching. Choice of 10 crystals. Shielded, filtered r-f compartment plus low-pass 52 ohm coaxial line output filter cuts anything over 30 Mc.

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Application*



**The No. 90901  
One Inch  
Instrumentation Oscilloscope**

Miniaturized, packaged panel mounting cathode ray oscilloscope designed for use in instrumentation in place of the conventional "pointer type" moving coil meters uses the 1" 1CPI tube. Panel bezel matches in size and type the standard 2" square meters. Magnitude, phase displacement, wave shape, etc. are constantly visible on scope screen.

**JAMES MILLEN  
MFG. CO., INC.**

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY  
**MALDEN**  
**MASSACHUSETTS**



Feenix, Ar.

Deer Hon. Ed:

Ever are finding sum days that are just purfect aren't Hon. Sumthing? Boy oh boys. Like take day. Hon. Brother Itchi and I going into town all day like shopping trip. We getting into car, sun are shining like million bux. We stepping starter, and motor turning rite overs, instead grinding round like most same always. We zoomin along hiways, motor sounding like pooring cat king cream.

Scratchi turning on mobile rigs in car, toonin across band, and heering fellows calling QRZ? grabbing mike and giving quick call, and back cuming! Having nice QSO, sining off, and fellows from Sirraques New York calling me. Wh you thinking? He giving me S-9 plussedeyplus report. Wowie!! Sum DX on 160 meter mobiles, no you thinking?

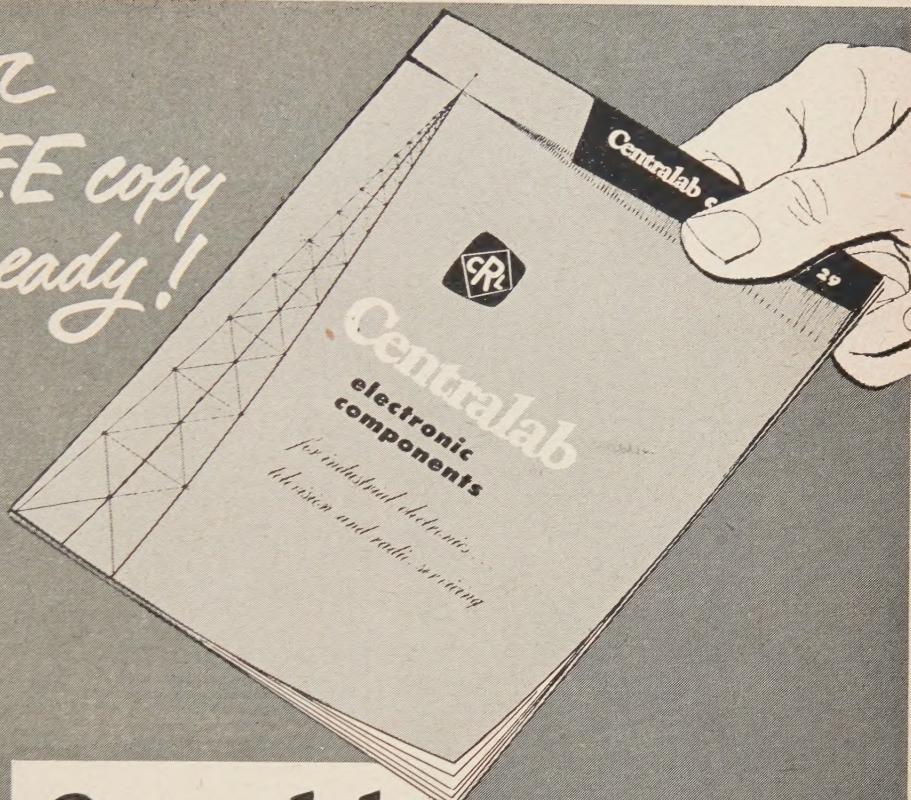
When hitting town, not running into any red lite. No sirree, all lites seeming to be green. We cuming to place to shopping, and what are we finding by place to parking rite in front of store. We going to store and finding big sale goings on. We savin monies hand over fist. Leaving store and goin down block and finding new store opening. Itchi and I going in, buying few things, and as leevin ma are telling us we win door prize. Free lunch fo Brother Itchi and Scratchi and all groceries ca possibly using for hole weeks.

Itchi and I staggering back to car, loded down wit ham, turky, sugar, flour and all sorts stuff, and whe getting to car—Hon. Ed, you not bulleveing it. There are car, sitting there so pretty and shiny looking like new car. It are polished so looking lik microwave antenna. What happening? Sum company are putting out new car polish, and they usin Scratchi's car for showing how fine can looking wit there compliments.

Well, Hon. Ed, it are likesame way all day. W can doing no rong. Fineally Itchi and I are du shopping, getting in car, and starting home. W are both smiling so much Hon. Jaws are akeing. In fact, Itchi are saying how lucky we are. Not onl having 1/c day, but are even having free house keeper. Yes indeedy. For past week having reetop-notchy free housekeeper. You see, my Hon. An Fuie Watanabe are cuming over from Sandy Ayeg to visiting for awhiles, and she deciding we needing helping hand around house. She are being as handy to having around house as VFO in DX contest. I

(Continued on page 8)

Your  
FREE copy  
is ready!



## New Centralab Catalog No. 29

Keeps you up to date  
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- New** values in Adashift\* Radiohms
- New** Adashift shafts
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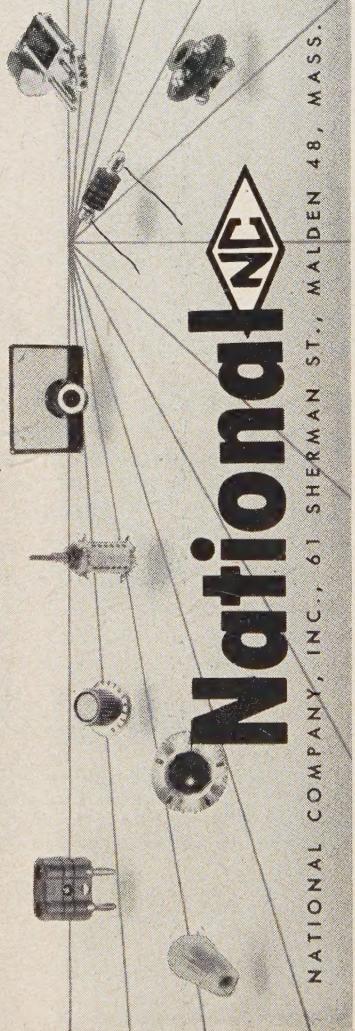
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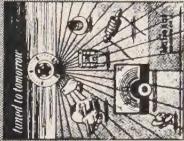


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*(from page 6)*

she leeing we not knowing how to getting alot without her.

We arriving home at Itchi's ranch about dusk, ar as driving in driveway and alongside rubbish ca are seeing sumthing looking like my 6-Meter Boz legger Club Certifikat sticking out from rubbish ca. Are not humerus how eyes can deseeving ones. Still, Scratchi are curryus, so going to see wh are sticking out of ashay can.

Sacramento Boulevard!! It are my 6-Meter Boz legger Club Certifikat. But how . . . it can't . . . last time this mornings it are hanging on wall i Hon. Shack. Shurely Hon. Ant Fuie are knoein who committing such outrage. Are rushing lik madly into house and running up to Ant Fuie. B fore can getting word into sideways she telling in she happy I home, an acct. she wanting to show in how nice my shack are looking since she Spring Homecleaning it. Are asking her howcomes wh persons are throwing away Hon. Certifikat. Sh saying sumthing about that old things and explainig she using picshure frame for other purpose. Just then we cuming into shack.

Hon. Ed., you never seeing so many pickshures i life. All over wall are pickshures. Ant Fuie poin ing out pickshire of Hon. Grate-Grandfather Sak Hon. Grate-Uncle Messysuki, Hon. Grate-Grate Ar Tukisoy, and just then my eyes are looking over res of shack. Hon. Horror of Horrors!!! My shack! My nice dirty, messy, lived-in shack! What a cata trofey!

Furnitishure are moved all whichways. Operatin table on rong-side room, with control wires danglin on floor. Antenna conneckshuns no longer going thr window, on acct. window are having pretty curtain over same. All a-c wiring I having run aroun room on thumbtacks are down and neatly coiled i corner. All nobs of xmitter are neatly tied wit ribbons, and all nobs detooned and pointing sam way. All scrap-paper cleened off desk—my log fo past to years—all gone! New reseever sitting o stand neer window, drying. Are just evidently get ting fresh cote of lavender paint, to matching curtains.

And, the wall where keeping QSL cards. Hold wall, inklooding cards, all freshly scrubbed. Al scrubbed so cleen that are no ink on QSL cards. Only printing left. Hon. Ed., what can saying? Wha can doing?

Respectively yours  
Hashafisti Scratch

P.S. By chance, Hon. Ed., are not big inflewenshu man likesame you needing 1/c housekeeper. Are knoeing one who can cleaning like furies are neet, hard worker. What you saying? Writ ing posthasty if needing. Money no object.  
Hashafisti Scratch

### Servo Controller Available

In response to several requests, the Editors have ascertained that the Harold H. Powell Co., 2102 Market St., Philadelphia 3, Pa. has a stock of the surplus Barber-Colman aYLc-5091 aircraft controllers. The most recently announced price was \$5.95. These units were utilized in the article by W2JKH (Nov., 1953, CQ, page 13) entitled, "Antenna Rotation with a Servo-Me chanism."



## Heathkit AMATEUR TRANSMITTER KIT

MODEL AT-1

\$29.50

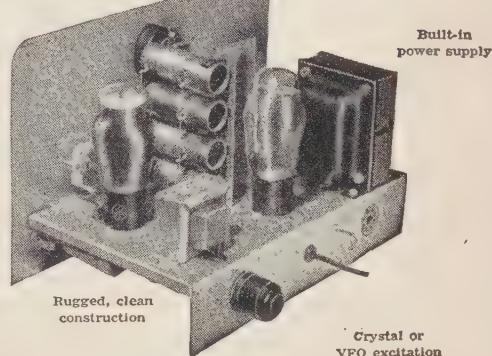
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WT. 16 LBS.

Range ..... 80-40-20-15-11-10 meters  
 6AG7 ..... Oscillator - Multiplier  
 6LG ..... Amplifier - Doubler  
 5U4G ..... Rectifier  
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metered operation

52 ohm  
coaxial output

Single knob  
band switching



Built-in  
power supply

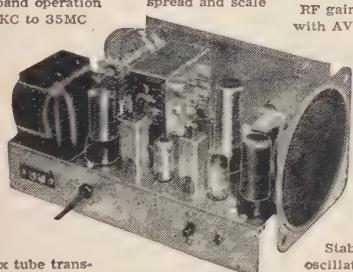
Rugged, clean  
construction

Crystal or  
VFO excitation

Here is the latest Heathkit addition to the Ham Radio field, the AT-1 Transmitter Kit incorporating many desirable design features at the lowest possible dollar-per-watts price. Panel mounted crystal socket, standby switch, key click filter, AC line filtering, good shielding, etc. VFO or crystal excitation up to 35 watts input. Built-in power supply provides 425V @ 100MA. Amazingly low kit price includes all circuit components, tubes, cabinet, punched chassis and detailed construction manual. (Crystal not supplied.)

## New HEATHKIT COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER KIT

Four band operation  
535KC to 35MC



Electrical band  
spread and scale

RF gain control  
with AVC or MVC

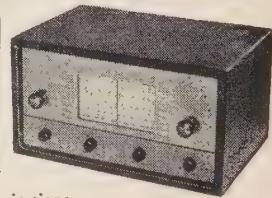
Six tube trans-  
former operation

Noise limiter —  
standby switch

Stable BFO  
oscillator circuit

5 1/2" PM speaker —  
headphone jack

Range.....	535KC to 35MC
12BE6.....	Mixer oscillator
12BA6.....	IF amplifier
12AV6....	Detector - AVC - Audio
12BA6.....	BFO oscillator
12AE.....	Beam power output
5Y3GT.....	Rectifier
105-125 volts AC 50/60 cycles	
45 watts	



MODEL AR-2  
\$25.50

SHIP. WT. 12 LBS.

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Proxylin impreg-  
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ered plywood cabi-  
net. Ship. wt. 5 lbs.  
No. 91-10. \$4.50

A new Heathkit AR-2 Communications Receiver. The ideal companion piece for the AT-1 Transmitter. Electrical band spread scale for tuning and logging convenience. High gain miniature tubes and IF transformers for high sensitivity and good signal to noise ratio. Construct your own Communications Receiver at a very substantial saving. Supplied with all tubes, punched and formed sheet metal parts, speaker, circuit components, and detailed step-by-step construction manual.

## THE IMPROVED Heathkit GRID DIP METER KIT

- Pre-wound coil kit
- Range — 2MC to 250MC
- Meter sensitivity control
- Compact one hand operation
- Headphone monitoring jack
- Transformer operated

The invaluable instrument for all Hams. Numerous applications such as pre-tuning, neutralization, locating parasitics, correcting TVI, etc. Receiver applications include measuring C, L, and Q of components, determining RF circuit resonant frequencies, etc. Thumbwheel drive for convenient one hand operation. All plug-in coils are wound and calibrated (rack included). Headphone panel jack further extends usefulness to operation as an oscillating detector.



MODEL  
GD-1A

\$19.50

SHIP. WT. 4 LBS.

Two additional plug-in coils are available and provide continuous extension of low frequency coverage down to 355KC. Dial correlation curves included. Shipping Wt. 1 lb. \$3.00  
Kit 341.

**HEATH COMPANY**  
BENTON HARBOR 6, MICHIGAN



## For The CUSTOM Rig Take Your Pick From The Eimac Big Six

Eimac Big Six tubes incorporate the features famous in all Eimac multi-grid tubes and the experience of proven performance in all types of commercial, military and amateur application. Whether phone or CW, DSB or SSB, 160 meters or two meters, mobile or shack, there's an Eimac Big Six tube to do the job with a wallop. In planning a new rig or rebuilding, think of the six incomparable features of Eimac Big Six tubes: 1) Low driving power and high power gain 2) Low grid-plate capacitances and low inductance leads 3) Simple circuit needs 4) Easy TVI suppression 5) Pyrovac plate and non-emitting grid wire and 6) Unmatched reliability and performance. To be sure of Eimac quality ask your distributor for Eimac—the mark of excellence in electron power tubes for twenty years.

### EIMAC BIG SIX Radial-Beam Power Tubes

#### TYPICAL OPERATION

##### Class-C Telegraphy

	or FM Phone	AM Phone
	Driving Power	Driving Power
	Power Input	Power Input
4-65A	1.7w	345w 1.9w 270w
4-125A	2.5w	500w 3.3w 380w
4-250A	2.6w	1000w 3.2w 675w
4-400A	6.1w	1000w 3.5w 1000w
4X150A	1.0w	200w 2.0w 200w
4E27A	1.6w	500w 2.0w 380w

For additional information write  
our Amateurs' Service Bureau.



EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC.  
SAN BRUNO, CALIFORNIA  
Export Agents: Traza & Hansen, 301 Clay St., San Francisco, California

# Zero Bias...

## Read This Before Going Any Further In CQ

This may be the most important Docket issued by the FCC on the regulation of Amateur Radio

This is a notice of proposed rule making Docket 11060 in the matter of amendment of Part 12 of the Commissions rules concerning eligibility to hold amateur radio operator licenses.

1. Notice is hereby given of proposed rule making in the above entitled matter.

2. In accordance with the Commission's statutory authority to prescribe the qualifications of amateur radio operators, the Commission proposes to amend Section 12.21 of its rules so as to make ineligible to hold an amateur radio operator's license any person who is a member of the Communist Party, of any organization which has been required to register as Communist-action or Communist-front organization under the provisions of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (50 USC786), or any organization which advocates or teaches the overthrow of the United States Government or the Government of any sub-division thereof by force or violence.

3. It is also proposed to amend Section 12.21 so as to provide that only a person of good moral character will be eligible to hold an amateur radio operators license. Factors which the Commission proposes to consider in determining the character qualifications of applicants for amateur radio operators license include:

(1) Whether or not the person has been a member of the Communist Party or any organization which has been required to register as Communist-action or Communist-front organizations under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, or any organization which advocates the overthrow of the Government by force or violence;

(2) Whether or not the person has been convicted of any crime which is a felony under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the conviction was secured.

4. In addition, it is proposed to amend the forms for applying for amateur radio operators licenses to include questions with respect to membership in organizations which teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government by force or violence, to provide that all applicants

must submit finger prints with their applications and to provide that holders of amateur radio operators licenses shall be required to answer questions from the Commission during the terms of their licenses concerning any of the eligibility sections set forth in the Commission rules.

5. (This section omitted by editor as it deals with authority of the FCC to make this rule—o.p.f.)

6. Any interested party may file with the Commission on or before July 19, 1954 a written statement or brief setting forth comment in favor or opposed to the proposed amendment. The Commission will consider all such comments, briefs, or statements before taking final action. If any comments are received which appear to warrant the Commission in holding Oral Argument before the final action is taken, notice of the date and place of such oral argument will be given.

7. In accordance with the provision of Section 1.764 of the Commission Rules, an original and 14 copies of all statements, briefs, or comments shall be furnished the Commission.

Adopted June 10, 1954

Released June 11, 1954

(Applies to all class of licenses)

Signed:

Federal Communications Commission  
Mary Jane Morris, Secy.

This material was received via telephone on 14 June 1954 and is not a complete verbatim copy of Docket 11060. This material is, however, a full account of the important sections. Note particularly that all Amateur Radio Operators would be finger printed and that they must be ready to answer questions (unidentified, but assumed to be related to this Docket), at any time during the term of their license. No quarrel or objection can be raised with the provisions that would preclude the granting of a license to a known Communist. However, it is the reaction of this editor that the Docket does not sufficiently spell out the extent to which this authority would be carried. It is my hope that by the time you read this the ARRL will have taken action to set the closing date for filing comments further away, or will have appealed for an oral hearing. This Docket provides too many sweeping powers through its loose wording.

o.p.f.

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# Cavity TVI Filter

ROBERT SCHLESINGER, K2CWO

1009 Madison St., Syracuse, N.Y.

## A Radical Departure in the Field of TVI Suppression. This Easily Constructed Filter Passes Only the 144-Mc. Band, Attenuating Those Frequencies Above and Below

The use of filters in the output of 2-meter transmitters has been generally limited to the low-pass type. The low-pass filter, of course, does nothing to suppress the 48 or 72 Mc. signals that invariably appear in the output, in varying degrees, as the result of the transmitter multipliers. These signals can be the source of v-h-f TVI in the sets of neighbors by mixing in the front end and ending up on a channel frequency. For example, the 4th harmonic of 48 Mc. is 192 Mc. or Channel 10. The harmonics resulting from multiples of the fundamental 144-Mc. signal can cause interference both in the VHF and UHF TV bands. It therefore becomes apparent that a band-pass filter would be far more desirable to use than a filter of the low-pass type.

One form of a band-pass filter in common use at ultra-high frequencies is the re-entrant cavity. These cavities are generally not employed below 500 Mc. due to the large physical size needed at the lower frequencies. The design and use of these cavities is little known to the 2-meter enthusiast. Many of those who are familiar with this technique have discarded it on the grounds that the construction problem is too cumbersome. In reality, however, the design of these cavities is quite simple.

The two major considerations of such a filter are:

1. Its band-pass characteristics.
2. Its insertion loss.

If the cavity must be electrically foreshortened with a large loading capacity, it was felt that the first of the above points might be adversely affected. Also since the material used in the construction of tin cans is not recommended for r-f work it was felt that perhaps the second point, the insertion loss, might be too great. However, we designed, built and tested one of these cavities using an ordinary large size (1.44 qt.) orange juice can, with very encouraging results.

### Theory of the Re-entrant Cavity

We will outline the theory of the design procedure so that the builder will have the background necessary to use any available type of

cylindrical can and will not be confined to exact type used in this article. As a matter of fact there may be some advantage in using some large paint cans if space permits.

An optimum  $Q$  is equal to the ratio of  $b$  of 3.6 (see Fig. 1). For any can of given diameter we may determine the inner conductor by letting  $a = b/3.6$ . Notice that  $a$  and  $b$  are radii and must be multiplied by 2 to give correct diameter. Remember that we deal with the outside diameter of the inner conductor and inside diameter of the outer conductor.

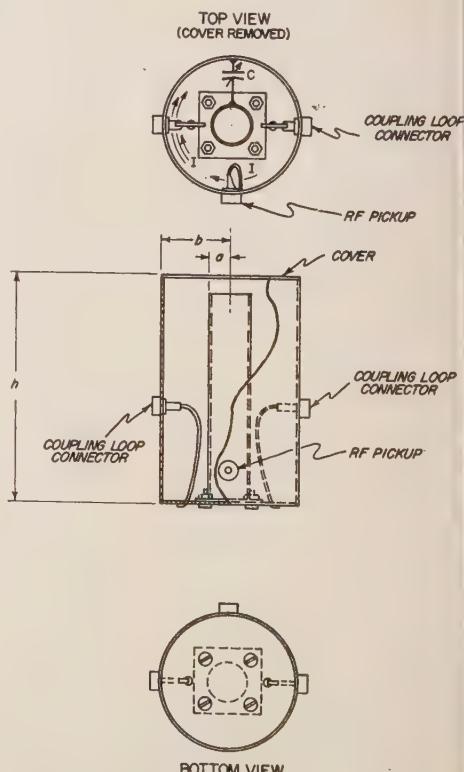


Fig. 1. The re-entrant cavity filter makes use of distributed constants rather than lumped circuit constants to tune to the 144-Mc. band.

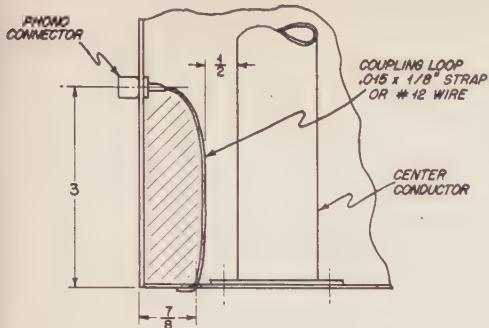


Fig. 2. The coupling loops are rigidly mounted inside the cavity. The proximity of the loop to the center conductor and the pickup area (shaded) determine the amount of coupling. See text for details.

The can we chose had an O.D. of 4.25 inches therefore,  $2a = 4.25/3.6 = 1.18$  inches. Since a piece of brass pipe 1.25 inches in diameter was on hand this was used for the center conductor.

The surge impedance of a cylindrical concentric line cavity with air dielectric is  $Z_0 = 138 \log 10 \times b/a$ , where  $b$  and  $a$  are the respective radii just referred to. For a ratio of  $b/a = 3.6$ ,  $Z_0 = 77$  ohms. This will give an unloaded  $Q$  in the order of 5000,\* depending on the exact material from which the can is made. Although it was not found necessary, silver plating will increase the  $Q$  considerably.

The next step is to determine the necessary loading capacity to make the cavity look like an electrical quarter wave at the middle of the band. This is only necessary if the can is less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  wave length to begin with. A wave length being 81.5 inches, a quarter wave length is therefore 20.4 inches. The can we used was only 7 inches long. The capacitive reactance is given by:

$$X_c = Z_0 \tan \beta \eta \text{ where:}$$

$$\beta = 360^\circ$$

$$\eta = h/\lambda = 7/81.5$$

$$Z_0 = 77 \text{ ohms}$$

Hence  $X_c = 77 \tan 360 (7/81.5) = 46$  ohms

The capacity needed is therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{1}{2}\pi f X_c \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\pi \times 146 \times 10^6 \times 46 \\ &= 23.5 \mu\text{fd.} \end{aligned}$$

This capacity electrically appears as  $C$  in Fig. 1 and physically is connected from the non-grounded end of the center conductor to the can wall. In theory it would be desirable to have this multi-path return. This, however, is not physically possible, so that the best that can be done is to use good r-f connections at each side of the condenser. Actually, we used a small Johnson type 20M11 miniature condenser rated at 19.7  $\mu\text{fd.}$  maximum, and a little cera-

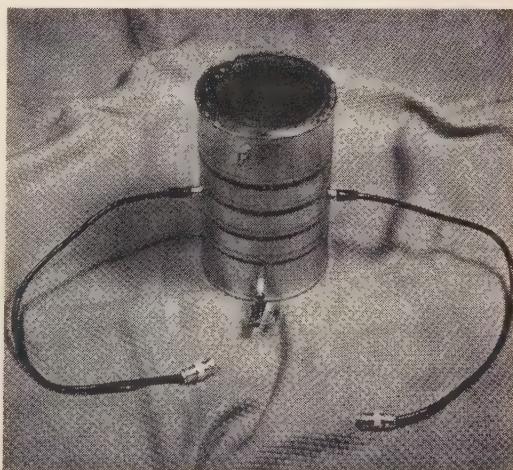
mic tuner of 1.5-7  $\mu\text{fd.}$  diagonally opposite to give some vernier tuning to the cavity. These condensers were used successfully with a transmitter rated at 62 watts input to the final. With transmitters running higher power inputs, heavier condensers might be needed. This is due to the fact that a high voltage is developed across the cavity at this point, just as high voltage is developed across a parallel resonant circuit.

### Coupling Loop Details

The concentric current lines are shown in the top view of Fig. 1. The size of the shaded area in Fig. 2 will determine the degree of coupling. Maximum coupling would result if the dimension marked  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in Fig. 2 were reduced to zero since this would permit all the current circulating in the cavity to pass through the coupling loop.

The area of the coupling loop is not too critical and a close approximation of the dimensions shown on Fig. 2 for any can about the size of the one we used will give good results for 50-ohm or 75-ohm terminations. Do not try to make the coupling too tight since this will result in capacitive coupling rather than inductive coupling. Both coupling loops are identical in construction. Electrically the cavity is a bilateral network when loaded into 50 ohms. It makes no difference which side is connected to the transmitter or to the load.

With the coupling loop shown in Fig. 2 the insertion loss of the cavity is 0.4 db. If the builder desires to make a cavity whose dimensions are greatly different from the ones we used, the insertion loss is one criterion by which he can adjust to the proper degree of coupling. A figure between 0.3 and 0.6 db. insertion loss is desirable since an insertion loss of less than



This is the complete cavity with the top resoldered in place. The cavity is bilateral and either side may be used as the input or output. The r-f probe assembly is shown in the foreground. This is a useful indication device when the cavity is installed in the feedline.



Fig. 4. This graph shows the attenuation above and below the 2-meter band. Note the absorption in the range of TV channels 7 through 13.

0.3 db. will result in the over-coupling difficulties mentioned above.

The exact method of measuring the insertion loss, although quite simple, requires some means of measuring antenna power. We had available a *Bird Termaline* wattmeter which is a good 50-ohm resistive load at this frequency.

To determine the insertion loss when power is the measured quantity proceed as follows:

$$\text{Insertion loss in db.} = 10 \log_{10} P_1/P_2$$

where  $P_1$  = power with no filter

$P_2$  = power with filter

in our case for final adjustment  $P_1 = 40$  watts

$P_2 = 36$  watts

$$\text{db.} = 10 \log_{10} 40/36 = .4 \text{ db.}$$

It is therefore obvious that the losses within the cavity is 4 watts. In terms of S-units this is  $.4/6 = .066$  S-units.

This same procedure could be followed using voltage, if one has available a pure 50-ohm load resistor at 146 Mc. and an r-f voltmeter capable of accurate measurement at this frequency. In this case,  $\text{db.} = 20 \log_{10} V_1/V_2$ . Here  $V_1$  is the voltage across the resistor without the filter and  $V_2$  is the voltage with the filter inserted.

### Tuning the Cavity

The problem of knowing when the cavity is tuned to resonance once it is connected to the transmitter and antenna is solved by the inser-

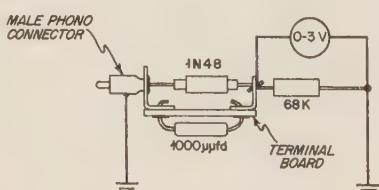
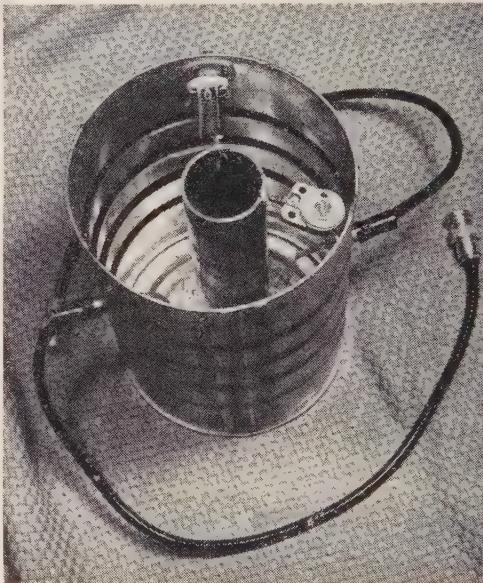


Fig. 3. Some of the r-f in the cavity may be sampled to enable tuning and later to monitor your "on-the-air" transmissions.

tion of a small r-f pick-up loop and crystal detector. The circuit is shown in Fig. 3. A female phono-connector was used to mount the pick up loop in the side of the cavity. It should be placed one inch from the bottom of the can and mid-way between the axis passing through the two coupling loops. The size of the pick up loop should be kept as small as possible as not to absorb any power. We were able to solder a wire from the center conductor of female phono-connector back to its outside case and get a 1-volt reading on the 3-volt scale of a 20,000 ohms-per-volt voltmeter at 40 watts to the antenna when the cavity was tuned correctly. The reading of the meter may be increased or decreased as needed, depending on the transmitter power, by changing the size of the loop, changing the 68K. resistor or changing the orientation of the loop with respect to the



Looking down into the cavity the two variable capacitors are visible. The air padder is used to approximately set the band and the ceramic is used as a vernier adjustment.

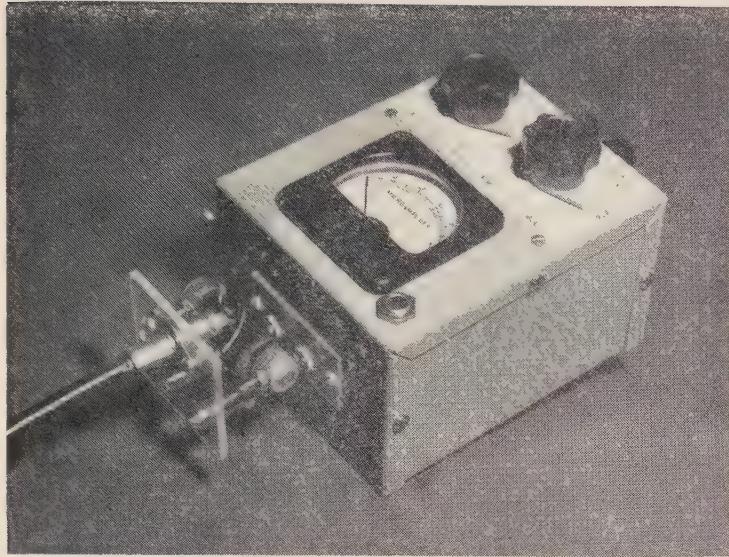
current passing through it. Be careful not to exceed rated crystal current for the type of crystal used. The detector unit may be left in at all times or removed after the cavity is tuned. If left in and metered it makes a good indicator of transmitter output to the antenna.

All connectors are inexpensive little phone plugs and seem to have a very low VSWR when used with RG-58/U up to 500 Mc. In fact they are very much better than some u-h-f connectors at frequencies above 200 Mc.

### Assembling the Cavity

The mechanical work requires that the center conductor be fastened to the bottom of the can. This we did by soldering it to a little flange

(Continued on page 52)



# Antennascope-54

WILFRED M. SCHERER, W2AEF

Contributing Editor

## Part Two of a Two Part Article

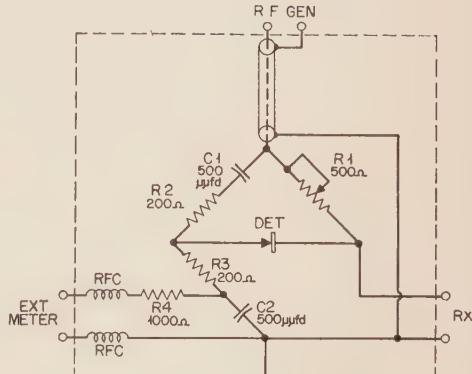
In the first part of this article, which started on page 23 of the June, 1954, issue of *CQ*, I described the construction of the *Antennascope-54*. In this part, I shall describe the simplified *Antennascope Jr.* and some of the many uses of both instruments.

The *Antennascope Jr.* performs essentially the same functions as the *Antennascope-54*. However, it incorporates only one impedance range, and it is designed to be used with an external indicating meter.

Referring to Fig. 1, when  $R1$  has a maximum resistance of 500 ohms, the impedance range of the *Antennascope Jr.* is 10 to 500 ohms, but the scale becomes quite crowded at the low-resistance end.  $R1$  may be made 100 ohms in an instrument which will be used exclusively with low-impedance loads. The more sensitive the meter used with the *Antennascope Jr.*, the better. A 20,000 ohms-per-volt multimeter set on its lowest d-c voltage range works excellently.

### Constructional Details

*Figure 2* makes step-by-step building instructions unnecessary. Follow this layout closely, and you will have no trouble. Note carefully the mounting of  $R1$ . It is mounted upon a block of polystyrene (part *B*), which is supported  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch away from the top of the metal box by means of two 6-32 screws through the



NOTE:  
 $R1$  MAY BE 100, 250 OR 500 OHMS. (SEE TEXT)  
 RFC IS 2.5 MH CHOKES, OTHER CONSTANTS ARE SAME AS IN STANDARD MODEL.

Fig. 1. Wiring schematic and parts list of the *Antennascope Jr.* This unit is designed for use with an external meter.

C1, C2—500 to 1000  $\mu\text{ufd}$ .

"Buttons." Exact capacity unimportant, but must be matched. Centralab ZA-751.

R1—100-ohm or 500-ohm potentiometer. Allen Bradley J or Ohmite AB. See June text for choice of resistance.

R2, R3—200 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$  w. non-inductive. Exact resistance is not

critical, but resistors must be matched.

R4—1,000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$  w. RFC1, RFC2—2.5 mh., 50 ma. r-f chokes.

Det—G.E. G7A or Pennsylvania 1N23B crystal diode.

External meter—50 to 200  $\mu\text{a}$ . range. (See text).

Built in  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ -inch Minibox.

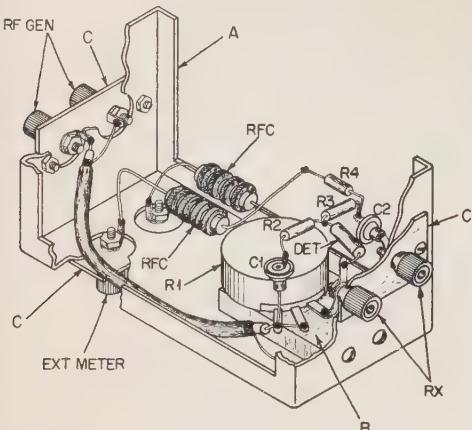


Fig. 2. Internal wiring view of the Antennascope Jr. described in this text.

end of the box into tapped holes in the end of the polystyrene. It is hardly necessary to stress the importance of short leads, which Fig. 2 makes obvious.

Upon completion of the instrument, test and calibrate it as described last month.

### Using Either Model Antennascope

The *Antennascope-54* and the *Antennascope Jr.* may be used for every purpose for which a fixed-ratio, r-f resistance bridge may be used. It can also be used for determining the resonant frequencies of antennas and feed lines, antenna radiation resistance, the Velocity-of-Propagation factor of feed lines, standing-wave ratios, and the input impedances of receivers, to name but a few.

The *Antennascope* is conveniently used in conjunction with a grid dipper by virtue of the latter's wide frequency coverage and portability, although it may be used with any r-f generator covering the desired frequency range at a power level not exceeding one watt.

Couple the *Antennascope* inductively to the r-f generator, which will be called the "Dipper" in the following discussion. Coupling should be sufficient to develop a full-scale meter reading with the *Rx* terminals open and *R1* set approximately to the expected impedance of the device being tested. One turn around the

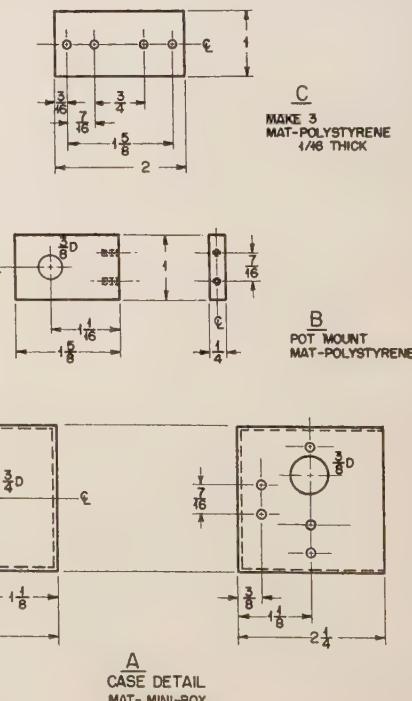
*Dipper* coil should be sufficient above 15 Mc; Two or three turns may be required on lower frequencies.

Sometimes, when varying the coupling between the *Dipper* and the *Antennascope*, an apparent variation in the measured impedance occur. This is an indication of excessive capacity coupling. One cure is to use an electrostatically shielded coupling loop.<sup>1</sup> Another is a coupling transformer with an electrostatic shield between the windings. See Figs. 3 and 4.

Transformer coupling is especially helpful when working with balanced lines. In addition, the *Antennascope* and the line should be isolated from ground and large masses of metal to reduce capacity unbalance. It is also helpful to put a loose twist in the line about every two feet. Always connect the shield of coaxial line to the grounded *Rx* terminal.

For maximum accuracy, always check the actual frequency of the *Dipper* by monitoring it on a calibrated receiver. Also, in adjusting the *Antennascope* to produce a null, it may be necessary to retune the *Dipper* a trifle, to compensate for slight frequency shifts resulting from varying load. Incidentally, variations of the meter on the *Dipper* have no significance in this application. However, when a null has been achieved on the *Antennascope*, glance at the *Dipper* meter to be sure that overcoupling has not pulled the current down to zero. If it has, slightly loosen the coupling.

1. Robberson, "Faraday Shield for the Antennascope," CQ, Feb., 1954, p. 50.



Layout drawings of the Antennascope Jr. chassis box and mounting strips of polystyrene.

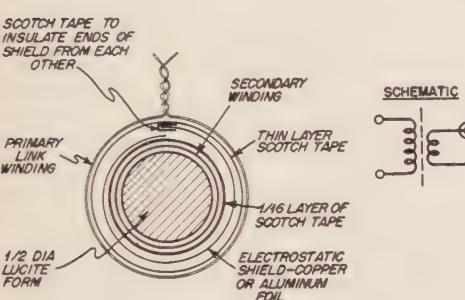
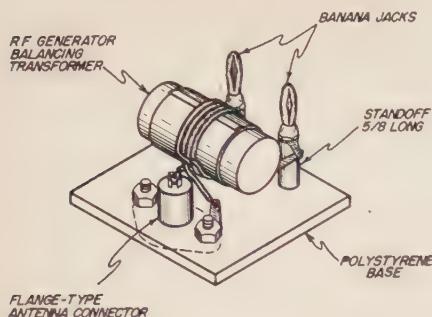


Fig. 3. Detail of the electrostatic coupler. Use 3 or 4 turns on the primary and 25 turns on the secondary depending on frequency.

### Determining Feed Line Characteristics

**QUARTER-WAVE LINES:** Set  $R1$  to "0" and with the  $Rx$  terminals open, adjust coupling to the *Dipper* for full-scale meter deflection. Connect the line to the  $Rx$  terminals. Leave the opposite end of the line open. Tune the *Dipper* to the *lowest* frequency which produces a complete null on the meter.

At this frequency, the line is electrically  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wavelength long. Its dimensions will satisfy the formula:

$$F_{M0} = 246/L_{ft} \times V.P. \quad (1)$$

when  $F_{M0}$  is the frequency,  $L_{ft}$  is the line length, and *V.P.* is the line Velocity-of-Propagation factor.

Any fittings to be used on a line being resonated for a specific purpose should be in place, because they may affect the electrical length on the higher frequencies.

Nulls will also be found at odd integral multiples of the frequency just determined, because any resonant line "repeats" itself every electrical half wave. The same effect will occur if the frequency is held constant and the line length is multiplied.

**IMPEDANCE TRANSFORMATION IN QUARTER-WAVE LINES:** Leave the *Dipper* set at the null frequency and connect a non-inductive resistor across the output end of the line. Rotate  $R1$  for a new null, retuning the *Dipper* very slightly, if necessary.

The resistance shown on  $R1$  will be related to the test resistance in the following manner:

$$Z_s = (Z_0)^2/Z_r \quad (2)$$

Where  $Z_s$  is the input resistance ( $R1$ ),  $Z_0$  is the line impedance, and  $Z_r$  is the terminating impedance (test resistance).

This formula reveals that a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave line always reflects to its input terminals a geometric inversion, based upon the line impedance, of what is connected across its output terminals. This property is the basis of the operation of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave, linear matching transformers.

Formula (2) may be rewritten to solve for line impedance, thus:

$$\overline{Z_0} = \sqrt{Z_s \times Z_r} \quad (3)$$

with the symbols having the same meanings as above.

Should it be impossible to obtain a null by rotating  $R1$ , the inverted impedance is probably beyond its range. Try a different value of test resistance. Suitable values when the approximate line impedance is suspected, are either half or double the estimated line impedance.

**HALF-WAVE LINES:** Duplicate the setup for finding the resonant frequency of a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave line, except that the output terminals are now shorted together. The lowest frequency at which a null can be obtained, with  $R1$  at "0", is the frequency at which the line is electrically  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave long. Similar nulls will be found at integral multiples of this frequency.

The applicable formulas for calculating  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave lines are:

$$L_{ft} = 492/F_{M0} \times V.P., \text{ or } F_{M0} = 492/L_{ft} \times V.P. \quad (4)$$

Substituting a non-inductive resistor for the short will require setting  $R1$  to its resistance value to produce a null. This proves that the load connected across the output terminals of a resonant line is repeated every  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave along the line.

**VELOCITY OF PROPAGATION:** The *V.P.* constant of a line can be determined by substituting the line length and the frequency in formulas (1) and (4) and solving for *V.P.* Rewritten, the

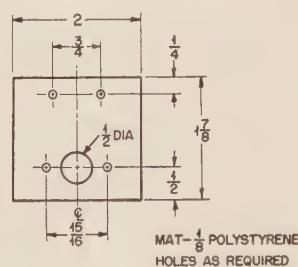


Fig. 4. Mounting for the electrostatic coupler. See the detail drawing above for further information.

become:

$$V.P. = F_{Mo} \times L_{ft}/246 \text{ (}\frac{1}{4}\text{-wave lines)} \quad (5)$$

$$V.P. = F_{Mo} \times L_{ft}/492 \text{ (}\frac{1}{2}\text{-wave lines)} \quad (6)$$

*V.P.* varies from about 0.95 for open-wire lines to about 0.68 for polyethylene-insulated coaxial line.

### Antenna Measurements

Although a *Dipper* may be used alone to determine antenna resonance, when combined with the *Antennoscope* it will reveal the antenna radiation resistance at the same time.

**HALF-WAVE DIPOLES:** When the center of the antenna can be reached it may be checked as shown in Fig. 5. (June issue). Open the antenna in the center and connect in the *Antennoscope* with very short leads. Support the instrument

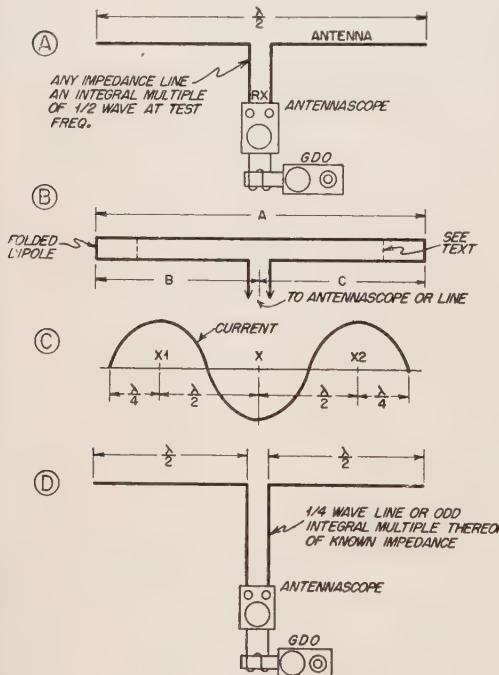


Fig. 4. These methods of using the Antennoscope are explained in detail in this text.

by the connections, or tie it in place with stout cord. Do not hold it in your hand, as a serious unbalance will result.

Set *R1* to approximately 50 ohms and vary the *Dipper* frequency until the best null is obtained. Then adjust *R1*. Repeat the procedure until a complete null is obtained. The resonant frequency of the antenna is the frequency to which the *Dipper* is tuned, and its radiation resistance is read on *R1*.

The radiation resistance of a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave antenna runs between 10 and 100 ohms, depending upon its height above ground and its proximity to other objects. The same factors affect the resonant frequency. For a close approxima-

tion, the length of a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave antenna reasonably in the clear is equal to:

$$L_{ft} = 492 \times 0.95/F_{Mo} \quad (7)$$

When the center of the antenna cannot be reached, the scheme shown in Fig. 4b should be used. It is also recommended for use on frequencies above 75 Mc., where the presence of the equipment in the field of the antenna degrades the accuracy of the measurements. Use the *Antennoscope* to cut a feed line to a length of a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave (or integral multiple thereof) at the desired frequency. Connect it between the antenna and the *Antennoscope* and proceed as above.

If the antenna is too long, the *Antennoscope* will null below the desired frequency. Conversely if the antenna is too short, the *Antennoscope* will null above the desired frequency. Make appropriate adjustments in the antenna length to obtain a null on the desired frequency. Do not vary the line length for this purpose.

A line of any impedance may be used for the test, as long as it is an integral multiple of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave. Your regular feed line may be used if cut to the proper length. After the antenna is properly resonated, the line length can be increased or decreased as required to reach the transmitter.

Run the line at right angles to the antenna for at least  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave before bending it. This will prevent the field of the antenna unbalancing the line and introducing errors. Line unbalance can be checked by reversing the connections to the *Rx* terminals. Little difference in readings should be observed.

**FOLDED DIPOLES:** Folded dipoles are adjusted in the same manner as other dipoles. Impedance to be expected will be between 100 and 400 ohms. Also, you may find a second null at a resistance of about 500 ohms and at a slightly different frequency. Referring to Fig. 4b, the length *A* determines the natural frequency of the antenna. But electrically the sections *B* and *C* resonate to a lower frequency determined largely by the insulating material in the antenna.

This effect is unimportant in air-insulated folded dipoles. However, in 300-ohm ribbon dipoles the difference between the two null frequencies becomes quite pronounced. The result is that some of the broad-band characteristic of the antenna is lost.

One cure is to put the high-frequency null on the desired frequency and connect shorts across the antenna wires equally distant from each end to make the null frequencies coincide. The shorts are usually placed about 7 per cent of the antenna length from each end in 300-ohm folded dipoles.

**HARMONICALLY OPERATED ANTENNAS:** The current and impedance distribution of a harmonically-operated antenna changes from har-

(Continued on page ??)

# Test Equipment.....

## ...in the Ham Shack

HOWARD BURGESS, W5WGF

925 Adams Street, S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico

### Condenser Checkers

Part VI of This Series

Once upon a time, long, long ago, when radio was young, tubes were soft and Zepps hung high, condenser testing was a simple matter. With a pair of headphones and dry battery it was practiced somewhat like the lost art of watermelon thumping. One loud "click" meant it was good and the capacity was large. One weak "click" and the capacity was low. But a "plop" every time it was touched indicated a shorted capacitor.

In those days condensers were simple, too. There were the "big ones" and the "little ones." The big ones were hung across the B supply and the small ones were used to hold up the grid leak.

It seems that progress has its price, though, and today one instrument may have over a hundred capacitors ranging from the small ceramics of less than one micro-microfarad to electrolytics of more than 1000 microfarads. To add to the confusion, proper operation depends upon holding many of these components to close tolerance.

All of this adds up to the fact that although a condenser tester may not be as interesting as some pieces of test equipment, it is one of the more important pieces. Fortunately they are one of the simpler units to construct.

### How To Check a Capacitor

A number of methods have been devised for checking capacitors which include measuring the amount of alternating current of a known frequency which flows through the condenser at a given voltage. Another approach is to resonate the condenser with a known value of inductance. When the resonant frequency is found the capacity can easily be determined. A third method is the well-known bridge circuit. Because of the simplicity of the circuits involved, the wide range of values which it will measure, and the precision which can be obtained; this is the most widely used method of measurement.

Before going into the use of the bridge a few words regarding its operation may be of value to the beginning Ham. As shown in Fig. 1 the bridge is essentially a pair of voltage dividers across a voltage source. When the resistors in one divider bear the same ratio to each other ( $R1$  to  $R2$ ) as the resistors in the other divider do to each other ( $R3$  to  $R4$ ) the voltage division will be the same in either divider regardless of the ohmic values used. The bridge is balanced, as shown in the diagram, because there is no voltage difference between  $A$  and  $B$  points.

In Fig. 2 the circuit remains the same but a potentiometer has been substituted for  $R1$  and  $R2$ . In this way the ratio may be changed at will. If the value of  $R3$  is known then the value of any unknown inserted at  $RX$  is easily found.



"...condenser testing ... was practiced somewhat like the lost art of watermelon thumping..."

If the pot is adjusted until there is no reading on  $V$  the bridge is balanced and  $RX$  bears the same relationship to  $R3$  as the corresponding sections of the potentiometer do to each other.

When condensers are connected in series in an a-c circuit the voltage drop across each condenser will be in proportion to its reactance. In Fig. 3, the resistors  $R3$  and  $RX$  have been replaced by  $C_3$ , which is a condenser of known value, and  $C_x$  which is an unknown. The voltage applied must now be a.c. The potentiometer can now be adjusted for a balance just as

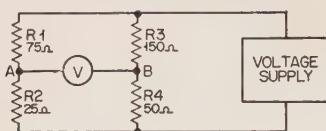


Fig. 1. The simple bridge is just a pair of voltage dividers.

in Fig. 2. This gives us a ratio between the unknown and a known value and our problem is solved.

This, then, is a condenser bridge in its simplest form. A pair of headsets can be substituted for the a-c voltmeter and the a-c supply may be a filament transformer. To make a more usable instrument several features should be added. As shown in Fig. 3 extremely small and very large values of capacity will be read so close to the ends of the potentiometer that the readings will be unusable for all practical purposes. To avoid this, several values of  $C_s$  are

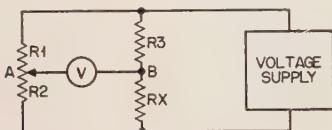


Fig. 2. A variable divider is substituted for one of the fixed dividers.

switched in for various ranges. This keeps the desired reading in the less cramped portion of the scale.

As shown in Fig. 4, another feature which should be added in  $R_3$ . In theory our condensers should contain only capacity and very little resistance. However, in practice many condensers, especially those of the electrolytic variety, contain considerable resistance in addition to capacity. This will reduce the efficiency of a condenser and make a true null impossible in the simple circuit. To get a good sharp null the same amount of resistance must be added at  $R_3$  as contained in the unknown  $C_x$ . This variable resistance is usually labeled "power factor" and will seldom be required except for electrolytics.

With the features we have added, the circuit of Fig. 4 will give a very good idea of the size

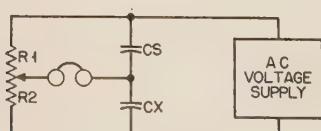


Fig. 3. Capacitors may be used as voltage dividers in alternating current circuits.

and worth of a condenser. Although nearly all of the common checkers use 60-cycle line voltage as the a-c source, a much better indication can be obtained on the smaller capacities if a higher audio frequency is used.

#### Calibration

When a circuit such as this is constructed by the average Ham the problem of calibration rears its ugly head. In this case the calibration of the potentiometer will be non-linear. With several capacities of known value, an ohmmeter, and patience, the ratios can be worked

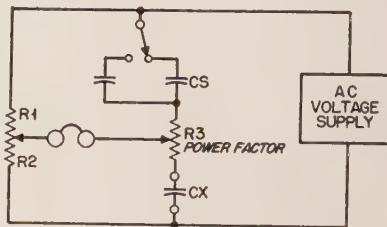


Fig. 4. This is the modification of Fig. 2 suitable for checking capacitors.

out and the scale plotted. If one is willing to add several more components to accomplish greater ease of calibration and a linear scale, the circuit may be altered to one such as that in Fig. 5. Electrically the circuit is the same but balance is accomplished in the  $R_1$  leg.

With this type of circuit the calibration scale is linear and the coverage of each range is determined by the ratio of the fixed resistor to the full range value of the variable. To illustrate, as shown the 1K resistor is in the circuit. The variable  $R_1$  can be adjusted up to 10 times this value. Moving across to the capacity side, when

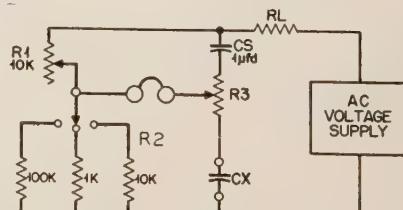


Fig. 5. These circuit revisions provide a linear calibration characteristic.

$R_1$  is 10 times  $R_2$ , the reactance of  $C_s$  will be 10 times that of  $C_x$  (assuming the bridge is balanced). Because capacity is inversely proportional to reactance, the largest condenser which can be measured with the taps shown will be 10  $\mu\text{fd}$ .

The resistor  $R_L$  is a limiting resistor. Without it, if the leads to  $C_x$  were to become shorted while  $R_1$  was in the position of minimum resistance, full a-c voltage would be applied to the indicating instrument or phones.

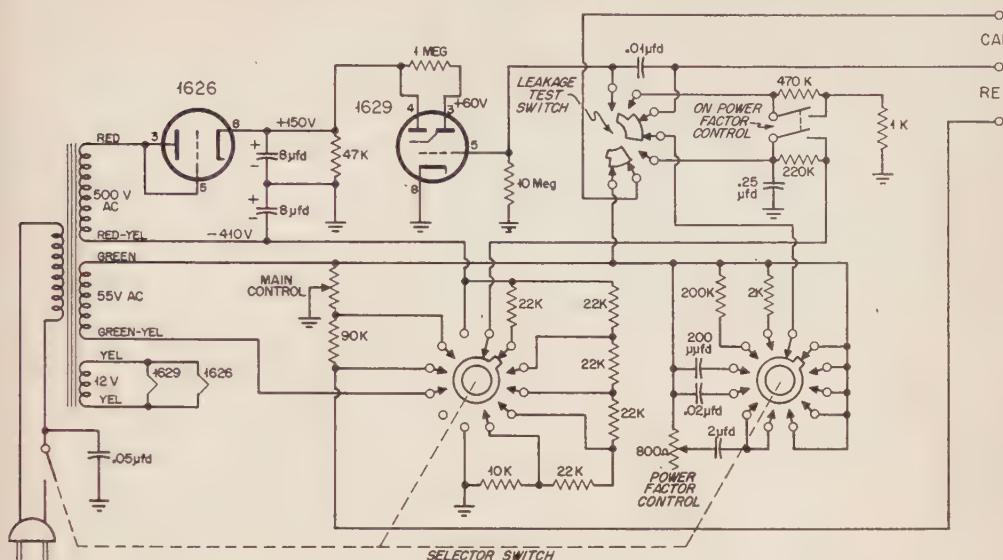


Fig. 6. Schematic of the Heathkit Model C-3 checker.

Of course there is the possibility that by now the reader has become discouraged by thoughts of calibration, power factor and the like, even though he may need just such a tester. In that case there is always the easy way out. By this we mean one of the ready-to-assemble kit versions of capacity bridges. After building many home style versions we have added one of the *Heathkit Model C-3* condenser checkers to our collection and are very well pleased with the results of this little unit.

### The Heathkit Model C-3

The schematic in Fig. 6 shows it to be similar to the type discussed in Fig. 5, with added features. The a-c voltage for the bridge proper is furnished from a winding on the power transformer. The null indicator is an electronic eye tube which is much more convenient to use than a pair of headphones. As to ranges, four switch positions give coverage from  $10 \mu\text{fd}$ . to  $1000 \mu\text{fd}$ . Included in the bridge are two resistance ranges spanning the range from 100 ohms to 5 megohms. These are just tossed in for free, but are mighty handy especially when the batteries in the ohmmeter go flat in the wee small hours, to say nothing of the fact that they are more accurate than most ohmmeters.

When checking electrolytic condensers a leakage test is very important. If the condenser has been on the shelf for some time without use it should be polarized before testing. Both of these functions have been included in this tester by incorporating a 450 volt d-c supply in the unit. Voltages such as 25-150-250-350 and 450 may be selected and placed on the condenser on test. This will show up any leakage as well as polarize or reform an electrolytic which has been idle.

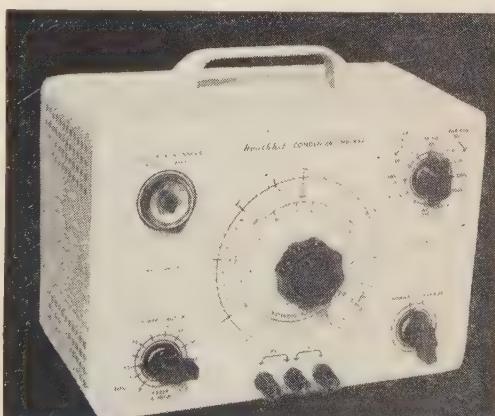
In making this test the desired voltage is selected on the range switch. When this voltage is first applied to the condenser the eye will close momentarily but reopen if the condenser is good. A partial opening of the eye or continued fluttering indicates leakage or an intermittent short.

A power factor balance control such as mentioned in Fig. 4 is included in this instrument, and calibrated in percentage.

### Types of Condensers

In the selection and testing of condensers there are several factors which enter into their proper usage. Perhaps the greatest usage for a capacity bridge, in terms of quantity, is for

(Continued on page 55)



A useful item around the Ham shack is a condenser checker. The Heathkit model can also be used as an ohmmeter in a pinch.



Three days a week, Bob has a regular job as an "information" expert in the store of the Hudson Radio & Television Corporation in New York and Newark, N.J. His advice is eagerly sought by hundreds of regular visitors, whom he recognizes readily by their voices.

## Achievement in Darkness

ROBERT HERTZBERG, W2DJJ

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Up on the east side of the Bronx, one of the boroughs of the City of New York, lives a Ham who makes his own transmitters and receivers, strings antennas over the roof, fixes ailing radio sets for neighbors, and collects test instruments, components, tubes, etc.

"So what?" you say. "There are thousands of such Hams all over the country. What's so unusual about this guy?"

Nothing much . . . except the fact that he has been totally blind since birth.

After the impact of this bit of information has expended itself, most people react by expressing deep sympathy for Robert W. Gunderson, better known over the air as "Bob," W2JIO. He doesn't ask for it or need it, for he is a thoroughly adjusted, self-reliant, gainfully employed and completely cheerful individual. He is happily married, has his own comfortable apartment, and leads a far more normal life than do some other people I know.

A couple of years ago Bob was invited to describe and demonstrate some of his tricky test equipment at one of the semi-annual dinner meetings of the Quarter Century Wireless Association in New York. He has done a very clever job of converting visual-meter conditions into audio signals, which he is able to monitor and interpret with uncanny accuracy. While he was handling a pile of equipment with unerring deftness, I happened to glance across the table at a well-known Ham who is president of a large manufacturing firm. He was furtively wiping his eyes with his napkin. Realizing that I saw what he was doing, he leaned over and whispered, "Damn it, that man is giving me an inferiority complex, and rightly so!"

Like many other Hams Bob broke into the game by making a crystal receiver at the ripe age of 10. That was exactly twenty-five years ago. After graduating from the New York



Bob Gunderson at the receiving position of W2JIO. He works both phone and CW and skips around the bands.

Institute for the Education of the Blind in 1937, he stayed on as the school's radio instructor, a position he still holds in addition to others. He has taught several hundred blind students enough electronics to qualify them for factory and service work and Ham licenses.

His classrooms at the Institute and his own apartment are cluttered with the usual gear found in Ham shacks everywhere. The only difference is that all the knobs, dials and other controls are fitted with little bumps, over which he presses his educated fingers when he adjusts them.

When I visited the school for the first time and Bob showed me through it floor by floor, room by room, table by table . . . get this, he showed me . . . I hesitated a long time before asking him a question that was straining at my tongue, "Uh, how do you manage the soldering part of all this construction?"

He laughed, then led me to a big work bench. He pulled a "breadboard" transmitter toward him, plugged in a gun-type iron and soldered a few joints while I watched, bug-eyed.

Bob lives at 984 Waring Avenue, Bronx 67, N.Y., just around the corner from the Institute. This makes it easy for him to get back and forth, not that distance to a destination is any handicap to him. For instance, in his capacity as technical consultant for the Hudson Radio & Television Corporation, he spends one day per week in each of the firm's three stores at 48 West 48th Street and 212 Fulton Street, in New York, and 35 William Street, Newark, N.J., and he makes the trips by subway unassisted. No seeing-eye dog, no dark glasses no white cane . . . he just goes his way. His friends swear that Nature has endowed him with human radar sensibilities!

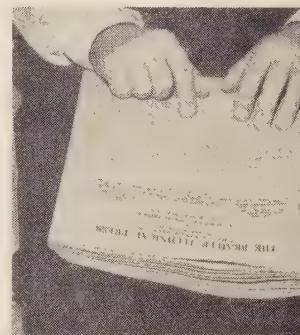
Gunderson's job at Hudson is to answer technical questions and dispense general advice. He's been at it now about eight years, and David H. Ormont, president of the firm, is highly pleased with his services. He knows hundreds of regular visitors from their voices.

New customers who are shunted to Bob for technical dope by the floor salesmen often don't realize immediately that he is blind. They'll ask him questions, discuss some circuit feature or trouble-shooting procedure, thank him for his suggestions, walk away, and then stop suddenly, their faces the picture of astonishment. "Why, that fellow must be . . ."

Bob's pet project is the Braille Technical Press, a radio-electronics guide that he publishes monthly. He tries to collect a small subscription fee for it, but he never turns down a request from a blind person who can't afford to pay. This "magazine," complete even to schematic diagrams, has enabled numerous sightless people to enjoy one of the world's greatest hobbies, Ham radio. Practically all the money Bob earns goes into the Press, and he is grateful for any contributions from outsiders to ease his burden. How about it, gang?



*Wiring up a breadboard transmitter is no problem for Gunderson. The gun-type soldering iron greatly simplifies the job, although Bob used a regular iron for years without suffering more than a few initial minor burns.*



*A blind person "reads" a copy of his Braille Technical Press by passing his fingers over the embossed bumps on the pages. Published monthly, this guide has enabled numerous "readers" to become good radio men . . . and women.*



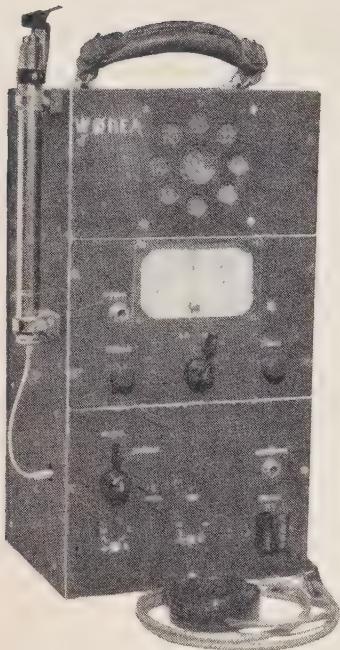
*If you think this is a gag, you're very much mistaken. Bob Gunderson can and does shoot trouble in television receivers, up to the point, of course, of adjusting the picture. This set, in the living room of his apartment, is for the benefit of his wife Lillian.*

# 10/6 Packset

CLIFFORD C. JOHNSON, WØURQ

1258 Van Buren St., St. Paul E-4, Minn.

Part II of this two-part story on the CD and emergency unit designed for the St. Paul/Minneapolis gang. The first part appeared in the May 1954 'Mobile Issue.'

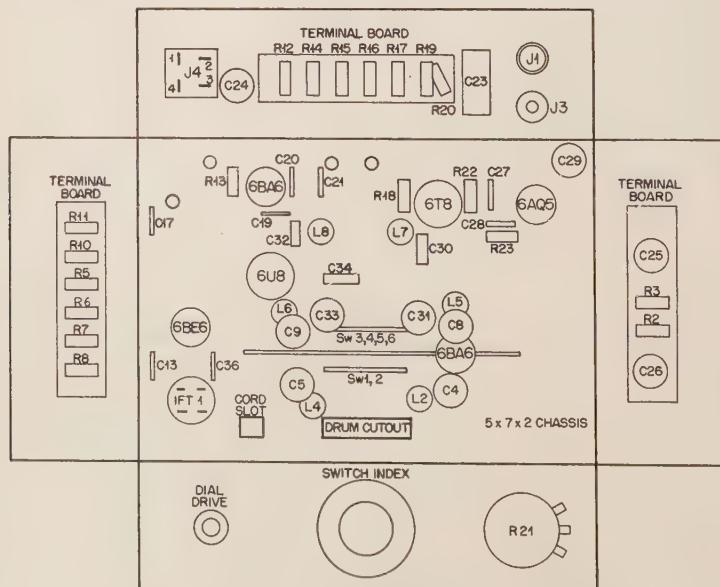


Receiver

The receiver is small—on a 5"x7"x2" chassis—but its performance belies its size. It is a six-tube dual conversion superhet with noise limiter, full a.v.c., adequate speaker output, and band switching for ten and six meters. Fair selectivity was deemed necessary for optimum simultaneous operation of several nets in one band such as planned for RACES and Civil Defense operation. Dual conversion is also a must in a high-frequency receiver to eliminate images and still maintain a degree of selectivity.

The design was made as simple as possible without any special parts so it could be easily constructed. The r-f stage is a 6BA6, the mixer 6U8, the conversion oscillator and first i-f stage a 6BE6, the second detector, noise limiter and first stage of audio are combined in a single triple diode 6T8, while the audio output tube is a 6AQ5. The speaker plugs into a jack at the rear of the chassis, but headphones can be plugged into the jack on the front panel. Only three controls are on the panel—tuning knob, volume control and bandswitch.

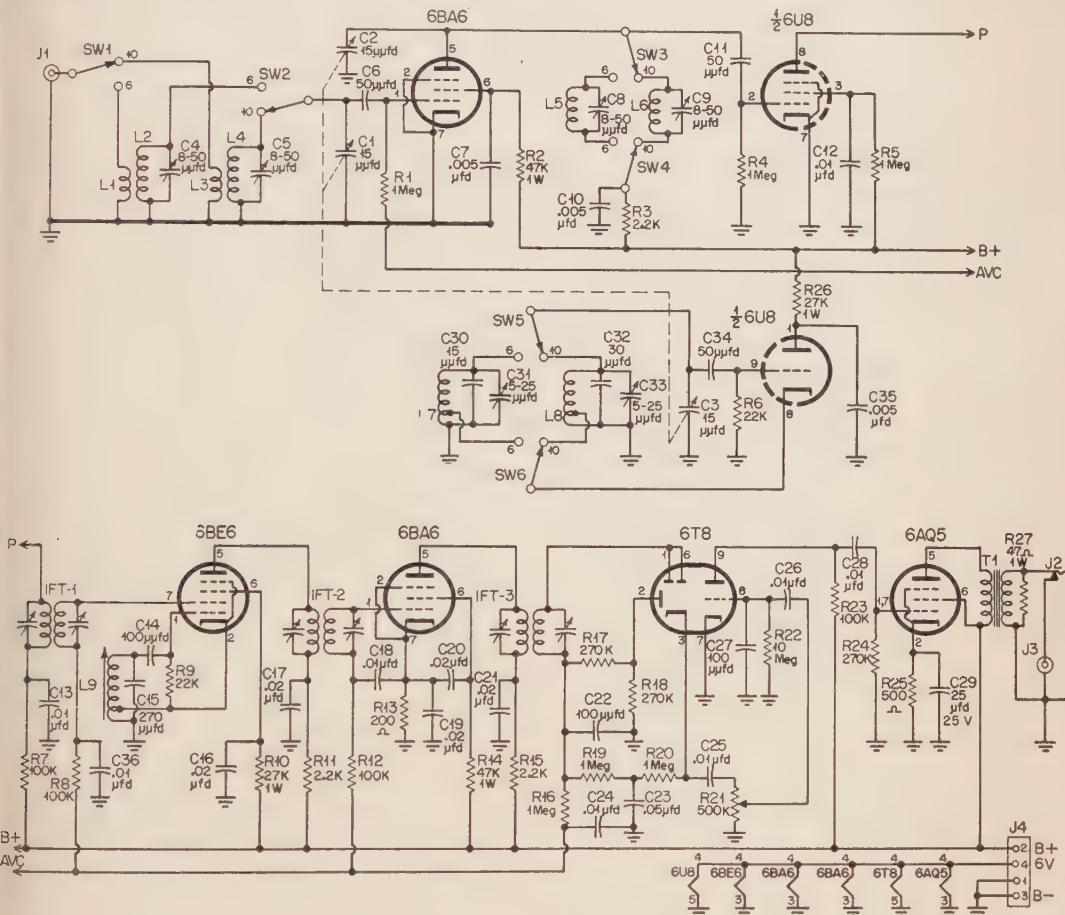
The i-f channels used were chosen because surplus 135-kc. transformers were available in quantity from the "Marker Beacon" receiver BC-1206. Standard 262 kc. or 175-kc. transformers would be almost as suitable. The frequency of the conversion oscillator was made 1500 kc. so that its harmonics would not fall in any usable part of the ten-meter band. The 18th harmonic falls on 27 Mc., the 19th on 24 Mc., while the 20th falls on 30 Mc. Shielded



Receiver chassis bottom layout diagram.

of this oscillator coil and the addition of a transformer can be made to tune to this frequency while many surplus i-f transformers are available that can be easily modified for the low value. The harmonics falling in the six-meter band are of such a high order that they are too weak to cause any trouble. The higher i-f channel had to be either 1365 kc. or 1635 kc. The latter frequency was selected to limit the possibility of strong broadcast stations feeding through the i-f system. Standard 1500-kc. i-f

The layout and method of construction was planned for ease in assembling. The tuning mechanism is a cord and drum type that gives smooth vernier tuning. The dial proper is a recessed piece of white cardboard behind a Lucite window in the panel, the pointer being



C1, C2, C3—3-15  $\mu\text{fd}$ , 3 gang ceramic (All Star Products).

C4, C5, C8, C9—8-50  $\mu\text{fd}$ , ceramic variable (CRL).

C6, C11—50  $\mu\text{fd}$ , ceramic (Erie GPK).

C7, C10, C35—0.005 mfd. disc ceramic.

C12, C13, C18, C24, C25. C26, C28, C36—0.01 mfd. disc ceramic.

C14—100  $\mu\text{fd}$ , silver mica.

C15—270  $\mu\text{fd}$ , silver mica.

C16, C17, C19, C20, C21

—0.02 mfd., disc ceramic (Erie).

C22, C27—100  $\mu\text{fd}$ , ceramic (Erie GP1K).

C23—0.05 mfd., 200v. paper.

C29—25 mfd., 25v. electrolytic.

C30—15  $\mu\text{fd}$ , silver mica or CRL "TCZ".

C31, C33—5-25  $\mu\text{fd}$ , ceramic variable phenolic base (CRL "NPO").

C32—30  $\mu\text{fd}$ , silver mica or CRL "TCZ".

C34—50  $\mu\text{fd}$ , silver mica or CRL "TCZ".

R1, R4, R5, R16, R19, R20—1 meghom,  $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R2, R14—47,000 ohms, 1w.

R3, R11, R15—2200 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R6, R9—22,000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R7, R8, R12, R23—100,000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R10, R26—27,000 ohms, 1w.

R13—200 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R22—10 meghoms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R25—500 ohms, 1w.

R27—47 ohms, 1w.

R21—500,000 ohm midget volume control

IFT-1—1365 kc. i-f. (Miller 12W-1 or surplus).

IFT-2—135 kc. i-f. from surplus marker beacon receiver BC-1206.

T1—output transformer 6AQ5 to voice coil.

J1—antenna jack (Motorola pin type).

J2—closed circuit phone jack.

J3—phono type pin jack.

J4—4 prong Jones socket S304AB.

SW1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—2 gang, 2 position, 4 pole wafer switch (CRL #2035).

Receiver schematic and parts list. The 3-gang variable condenser may be obtained directly from All-Star Products, Defiance, Ohio by mentioning this article and enclosing two dollars (\$2.00) with your order.

## Coil Winding Data

### Receiver section

Six meters:

- L1—3 turns #30 at bottom of L2
- L2—4 turns #22 on  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch polystyrene rod spaced  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.
- L5—3½ turns #22 on  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch polystyrene rod spaced  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.
- L7—3½ turns #22 on  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch polystyrene rod spaced  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tapped 1 turn from cold end.

Ten meters:

- L3—4 turns #30 at bottom of L4.
- L4—9 turns #22 on  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch polystyrene rod spaced  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.
- L6—same as L4.
- L8—9 turns #22 on  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch polystyrene rod spaced  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tapped 3 turns from cold end.

attached directly to the condenser shaft. The dial is thus protected from being damaged or the pointer being bent or torn off when carrying the packset.

Most of the resistors are mounted on terminal strips and preassembled before being put in place as units near their location in the circuit. The bandswitch and the ceramic trimmer condensers are mounted on a small aluminum partition, which also acts as a shield between the grid and plate sections of the 6BA6 r-f stage. This assembly is installed last, after all major parts have been mounted and wired, thus leaving plenty of working space. The by-pass condensers are all ceramic types and are mounted right at the tube sockets. Before the r-f coils are put in place, the i-f system can be checked and tuned. The last step is installing the r-f coils and checking the tracking, and, finally, calibrating the dial.

The front panel from the cabinet was cut into three sections and two of them used as panels for the transmitter and receiver. The top section is drilled with several large holes and the speaker is mounted behind it, fastened permanently to the cabinet. Two shelves of sheet aluminum were bolted into the cabinet dividing it into compartments for the two separate units that make up the packset. The rear panel of the cabinet is also cut off at the top one third. It is hinged back together again to make a door to the top compartment which is used

for the storage of accessories such as extension cables, headphones, mike, and maybe a screwdriver or two. The rear of the speaker is covered with copper screen to prevent damage to the cone.

A short cable is used to connect the two units in the cabinet and the antenna plugs into the transmitter section through a hole in the side of the cabinet. The antenna is a fully collapsible type that is mounted on the side of the cabinet and extends to 52 inches when unfolded. This length is about right for six-meter operation. Although it is too short for ten meter it will load up and the radiation is adequate for local work over several miles.

## Conclusion

Several of these Packsets have been built during the past year and used in a variety of activities with excellent results. The acid to

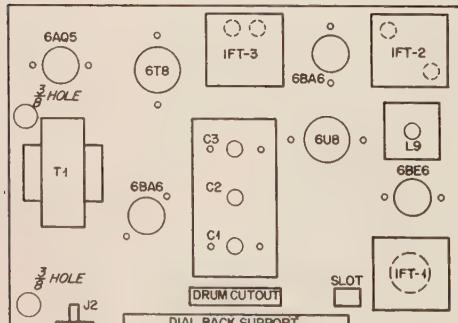
## Receiver Voltage Measurements

TUBE	PIN NUMBER	VOLTAGE
6BQ6 r.f.	1 - .75	2 0 6 180 50 0
6U8	100 -2	35 0 6 150 0 0 -.75
6BE6	-1.5 0 0	6 225 75 -*
6BA6 i.f.	* 1.5 0 6	210 80 1.5
6T8	-1 * + * 0	6 -1 0 -.5
6AQ5	0 15 0 6	210 225

All measurements taken with a Simpson model 260 VOM, 20,000 ohms per volt. Polarity is positive with respect to chassis ground unless otherwise indicated. Voltages marked (\*) are too small to be read with any significance other than to show probable correct operation by polarity of reading. Source voltage was 225 and total current for the receiver is about 60 ma. at this voltage.

was given during several hours of continuous operation in 90 degree temperature supply communications for a golf tournament with equipment failure. A Packset makes an ideal hidden transmitter for hunts and can be taken to almost any unlikely location even if you have to take a battery along. The total battery drain is less than ten amperes and a storage battery lasts a good many hours. Another use is talking back to a fixed station when running down some TVI. Although no special pains were taken to make these units TVI-proof, they have been operated right next to TV sets without outstanding interference. With an outside antenna they make ideal stations for local chewing over considerable distance, and whether six or ten meters are open you are all to go.

The transmitter and power supply for the receiver and transmitter were featured in May 1954 issue of CQ. This issue may be obtained from our Circulation Manager, Box 100, Issues Dept. for 40c. For those who did not see this issue, the transmitter consists of a 12AU7 and 6AQ5 output. It is modulated by a single 6AQ5 driven by another 12AU7. Power supply is a vibrator with selenium rectifiers.



Layout plan for the top of the receiver chassis.

# DX



## AND OVERSEAS NEWS

### Gathered by DICK SPENCELEY, KV4AA

Box 403, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, USA.

We welcome the following newcomers to the HONOR ROLL:

**VK3XO 39-166**  
**ZL4BO 39-147**  
**DL1YA 38-153**  
**KV4BB 35-187**

### New DX Committee

*CQ* is happy to announce the formation of a new "DX Committee." This will replace the old committee which resigned last year.

In forming this committee, *CQ* wanted a group of DX men who would be representing many active areas of the U.S.A. and one which would be democratically selected. To this end we approached eight amateur radio associations and requested that they select one of their members to serve on our "DX Committee." Their cooperation was immediate and we are very pleased to present the new "DX Committee" who, with your writer, will shape *CQ*'s DX policies in the future:

W1MCW, Mrs. Lou Littlefield,

*New England DXCC'ers.*

W3BES, Jerry Mathis, *Frankom Radio Club.*  
W3JTC, Larry Eisler, *Potomac Valley Radio Club.*  
W5FXN, Jim Price, *West Gulf Radio Club.*

W6FSJ, Wendell Pierce,

*Southern California DX Club.*

W6TT, Elvin Feige, *North California DX Club.*  
W8FGX, Jake Schott, *Ohio Valley Radio Ass'n.*  
W9NN, Bob Baird, *W9 DXCC Club.*

Members will serve for a period of one year, after which the incumbent may be re-elected, or a new member chosen by his respective club.

Our aim is to promote any action in the DX field which has popular demand and which would be to the betterment of Ham radio in general. To this end we solicit your ideas and suggestions and promise each will receive careful consideration by the "Committee."

### At Time of Writing

**SARAWAK, VS5RO, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, ZC5RO:** We have word that Bob Roberts, G2RO/VQ5RO/VP2GRO, etc., was due to leave for Sarawak on June 1. He will be active from this spot for two weeks, especially on weekends. After Sarawak, Bob will proceed to British North Borneo and on to the locations in the above box.

### Itinerary of G2RO in Esia and Probable Calls

June 4 to June 18: SARAWAK—VS5RO  
June 18 to June 28: BR. NORTH BORNEO—ZC5RO  
June 29 to July 8: HONGKONG—VS6RO  
July 18 to July 24: KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYA—VS2RO  
July 24 to July 31: PENANG, MALAYA—VS2RO  
Aug. 1 to Aug. 7: CEYLON—4S7RO  
Aug. 7 to Aug. 12: NEW DELHI, INDIA—VU2RO HOME.

**SAN ANDRES, HKØ:** As reported in the June CQ, some 75 Colombian Hams visited this QTH between May 4 and May 8. Three separate stations were set up and each operator took over for a two-hour period. Various calls were heard as each HK Ham signed his home station call letters preceded by the HKØ prefix. It is estimated that 90% of the operation was on phone and about 3000 contacts were made. Stations contacting five, or more, HKØ stations will be awarded a certificate. One Ham is "permanent" on San Andres. He is Victor Abraham, HKØAI (See March CQ).

**CRETE, SVØWK:** SVØWA advises us that SVØWK planned to put Crete on the air some time in June.

**COCOS ISLAND, TI9RCCR:** The Radio Club of Costa Rica hopes to make an expedition to this spot in July or August. The call will be TI9RCCR.

**ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON, FP8AA:** We hear that Jack, W3BXE, now K2CPR, plans a return trip as FP8AA this summer.

**GOA, PORTUGUESE INDIA, CR8AB:** This station came on the air on May 15. He is the son of CTICB and operates on 14020 kc.

**LIECHTENSTEIN, HB9MX/HE:** Operation for this station is planned for the second part of July or August. 400 watts CW and phone will be used on the 7, 14 and 21-Mc. bands. Operators are HB9MX and HB9JK.

**COMORO ISLANDS, FB8:** Scuttlebutt has it that Jim, ST2UU, plans to appear from this QTH in August.

**SPITZBERGEN, LB5ZC:** A report from LA4ZC says that there is a possibility of activity from this rare spot in the near future. The call will be LB5ZC.

**TRINIDADE ISLAND, PYØ:** Word from PY4IE advises us that good news regarding this long awaited expedition should be available soon.

**MAWSON BASE, AUSTRALIAN ANTIARCTICA, VK1EG:** Bill Storer, ex-VK1BS, is now active from this QTH. Not much DX'ing has been done as yet, but schedules are maintained with VK1DY on Heard Island, 1600 GMT, 7040 kc. Bill is Postmaster there.

**JORDAN, ZC7DO:** This prefix fell on many startled ears in May. However, Paddy gives his QTH as Jordan and, no doubt, this one will count the same as the ZC1 and JY prefixes. See QTH's.

**NORFOLK ISLAND, VK9OK, VK9RH:** These stations have been quite active. VK9OK's stay was apparently cut short and he advised us that he is returning to New Zealand (May 1954), and QSL's should go via ZL1AJU.

**FORMOSA, ABIUS:** This station, ex-C3EA, has been handing out contacts on phone, VFO 14175, 0700 GMT, etc. Operator is Sgt. I/C Al Hatlestad and all QSL's go to the USA via airmail. See QTH's.

### DX Notes

The Clipperton gang is now back home for a well earned rest. On the way back they were entertained by the San Antonio, Dallas and Tulsa Hams. A total of 1108 stations were worked from Clipperton, mostly W's. Only one European was worked (OK1MB), two Africans and no Asians. Due to generator breakdown, 21-Mc. operation netted only 28 contacts. They reported that XE4PK was on the Mexican Islands of Revilla Gigado when they left. It seems that XE4PK works 7-Mc. phone. (Thanks to West Gulf Bulletin) . . . W6YY

### QSL Averages of DL1YA

Area	Stations Worked	QSL's Received	Percent*
W1	107	58	54
W2	142	70	49.5
W3	84	48	57
W4	75	35	46.5
W5	31	17	54.5
W6	21	14	66.5
W7	22	17	77
W8	59	27	45.5
W9	27	17	63
WØ	24	15	62.5
All USA	592	318	53.5
Other North America	93	62	66.5
South America	70	36	51
Africa	157	79	50
Asia	94	59	62.5
Oceania	71	33	46
Europe	2322	1352	58
Totals	3399	1939	57%

advises that VR2CG can arrange skeds with FW8AH approached right. Also, solar observers at the Mt Wilson Carnegie Observatory seem to think that we now past the bottom of the sunspot cycle . . . X1NP a self-confessed pirate, he operated from a ship recer off the Australian Barrier Reef . . . VR6AC is definit a phoney as the real VR6AC, on Pitcairn, tells ZK1 that he has only been on 75-meter phone for the months and has only worked ZL's and VK's . . . Anot one, ZK4AC, claims to be on Tonga Reva. This is island in the northern Cook Island group (Penr Islands), and falls under the ZK1 prefix. ZK1AB reports this one as NG . . . Lastly, TI2TG, repe TISEP as a pirate 1/c. Possibly one or more of th

### Endorsements to Honor Roll

W8NBK	40-246	W6BUO	40-148	W6CAE	39-
W6SN	40-245	W8KIA	39-239	TI2TG	38-
W6AM	40-244	KV4AA	39-236	W1HA	38-
W8PQQ	40-243	W2WZ	39-234	WØTKX	38-
W2AGW	40-243	W3EPV	39-230	DL1YYA	38-
W6SYG	40-242	W1BIH	39-223	W4EPA	37-
W3EVW	40-242	W2QHH	39-223	W2ZVS	36-
W8BHW	40-242	W9FKC	39-216	W3AXT	36-
W6MX	40-241	W9HUZ	39-206	KV4BB	35-
W6ADP	40-241	W1ZL	39-205	W5FXN	35-
VE4RO	40-238	W3KDP	39-200	W6ZZ	35-
W6DZZ	40-235	W4RBQ	39-195	PHONE ONL	
W6GDJ	40-231	W6GPB	39-193		
W7BD	40-228	W9ABA	39-179	W6AM	38-
W6TI	40-221	W8VLK	39-177	W1MCW	36-
W6DLY	40-219	VK3XO	39-166	W1NWO	36-
W6EPZ	40-214	ZL4BO	39-147	TI2TG	36-
W6BUD	40-208	TF3SF	39-145	W3EVW	35-

Last complete HONOR ROLL appeared in the May issue.

Next complete HONOR ROLL will appear in the September issue.

calls may emanate from the same misguided gentle so much for our rogues gallery.

Several reports on Albanian contacts have been m but not confirmed, as yet, as "legal." YU1AD says t is NO legal Ham activity from ZA and he is e enough to know. OK1MB said there would be act from ZAIKAA, ZAIKAB and ZAIKAC during the sian contest of May 8 (none were heard here KV4AA). ZA2MU was heard in QSO with DM2A. The latter reports that two stations are licensed t ZA1AC and ZA1AKA. Thus, with conflicting reports just "hope for the best" . . . The RSGB Bulletin that the Sultanate of Oman, as VS9, will be dro from the lists. This is somewhat obscure, but it mean that an independant prefix will apply . . . ZC6U Palestine, has been active on 14015 with ex-HS1U the key . . . MP4QAH, Tony (Qatar), is due to QR July 1 and return to England . . . EA9AC was du leave for home on May 16 . . . PJ2AA reports JZ who handles JZØKF's cards, just received 50 from He also has the logs of VK9VY covering the period Dec. 1952 to May 2, 1954 if any QSL's are missing KF3AB has been active on 14030 (Fletchers Ice Is near North Pole).

Roy, W3CHV/ex-SVØWG, should now be in Manila any missing DU QSL's please advise W3AXT, who forward to W3CHV who will do his best to obtain . . . LB6IE is active from Jan Mayen and has been h on 7 Mc. . . W9ABA says LB8YB, also Jan Ma may be heard Sundays, 2100 GMT, 14040 . . . VS was QRT on June 1 and heads back to G3JOE ZD1SS has been heard on 14132 and 14078, CW, GMT . . . AP2N should be in VU-land now . . . SV is the second, native, Greek station licensed. He i phone and speaks good English . . . The following trian Hams have been licensed and may be contacte W stations: OE1ER (ex-OE1CD), OE1WB, OE1NP OE3RE . . . W and VE QSL's for EL2P and EL2X go via W1JOQ . . . VR3A continues activity, 14052, GMT onwards . . . FK8AL, Johnny, wishes it known he is on each day from 0400 to 0600 GMT, 14052 14100 VFO. See QTH's . . . ZK1AB was over working Andy, VR6AW on 7 Mc.

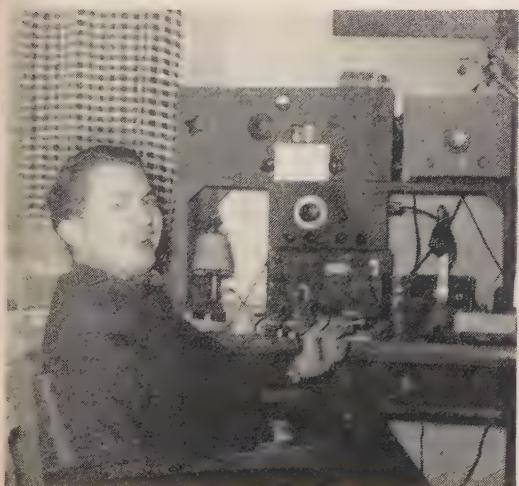
### DX-plots

FO8AJ was No. 246 for Arkie, W8NBK, moving ahead of W3GHD . . . W6SN added 8AJ for No. jumping him over G6RH . . . Don, W6AM, went to

(Continued on page 53)



**W4TK**, Bob Reid, Jacksonville, Fla., has been active from this QTH for 29 years. Bob runs a KW on Phone and CW on the 7, 14 and 28 Mc. bands. He is an engineer at WMBR-TV.



Very happy indeed is Mirko, YU1AD, with the operation of his rig and folded unipole ground plane antenna at his new QTH. Photo was taken by Bob, YU1GM/W4GMP. We wish him and YL Leila our best on their coming hook-up. Mirko is up to 208 countries.

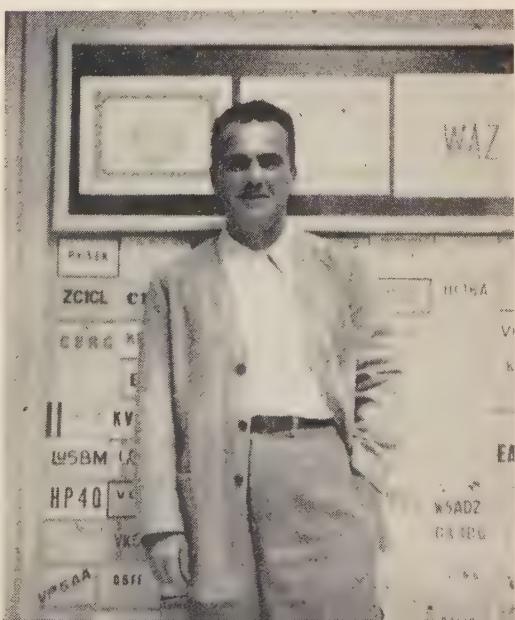
Needing no introduction is Julio Badín, CX1FY, of Colonia, Uruguay.



The neat layout of W3PGB, Lee Scott, "Scotty" of Silver Spring, Maryland. Collins equipment is used and emergency gear is on top. Scotty has that perfect "El-bug" fist and operated as NUSANY in 1922 and W5BOW in 1930.



L to R are JA1NQ, JA1EG, JA1GS and JA1HG, who were snapped during a meeting of their local radio association, the Akabane Club. Photo courtesy W6GPB.





Monitored by LOUISA B. SANDO, WØSCF

c/o General Delivery, Cortez, Colorado

Once again the reins of YLRL change hands. Our congratulations to all of the officers of the *Young Ladies' Radio League* who will be serving during the 1954-55 term, and who take office on July 1. Our new president is W6CEE, Vada M. Letcher. Vada received her Ham ticket in February, 1948, and a month later joined the YLRL. This was the year all three top officers were W6s, and little did Vada dream that she would be the next W6-district president. Her Class A came along in Sept. '51. Her OM, Al, is W6HWM. Their station is a *Viking I* and VFO, *HRO-50T1*, and a 136-ft. longwire all-band antenna. They also use a *Gonset Communicator* and *Master* ground plane antenna on two meters. Four YL nets take most of W6CEE's operating time each week. Vada is a past president of the *Los Angeles YL Radio Club*, present secretary-treasurer (second term) of the *Los Angeles Council of Amateur Radio Clubs*, and past treasurer of the *Inglewood Amateur Radio Club*. Although a Nebraskan, she has lived in California since '41. Her present QTH: 1214 A Franklin St., Santa Monica.

Our new vice president is W6KER, Gilda Shoblo. This makes both top officers in W6 and since they live quite near each other and both are members of the *Los Angeles YLRC*, it should make it much easier for them to handle YLRL business. The girls are happy at the prospect of working together to see "what the West can accomplish"—hi!

Gilda has been on the air since November '50, starting out with a *TCS-6* on 10-meter phone. This blew up a year later, just after she got her "Class A."



W6KER, Gilda Shoblo, YLRL's new Vice President.

Then she went on 40 CW for a while. Now she and her OM, W6MES, are using a home-built transm running up to 800 watts, VFO, using 813's and 8. Their receiver is an *HQ129-X* and they have a di antenna on 75. Gilda hopes to be on 20 by 1. They also operate mobile using an Elmac on 75 and 10. Gilda has just retired as president of local YL club, but she says she will continue to up the club's *Lad 'n Lassie* certificates. Her se love is sewing and she also keeps a garden gro at the home QTH: 3715 Liberty Blvd., South Calif.

The other three officers of *YLRL* have been elected for a second term. They are: secretary surer, W3UUG, Miriam Blackburn; publicity c man, W3OQF, Barbara Houston, and editor, W9 Bernice Schmidt.

A photo and write-up on W3UUG appeared in September 1953 column. Miriam tells us there are about 500 paid-up members in *YLRL*. If you are member and would like to join, write for inform and an application blank to your column editor, or rectly to Miriam, W3UUG, Box 2, Ingomar, Pa.

W3OQF has been in these pages a number of t Her special interest at present is her new little daug As P/C she is anxious to have photos of YLs fo YLRL album—which, we may remind you, is ava for conventions and YL get-togethers if you'll re it in advance from Barbie at 109 Seneca Dr., Washington 20, D.C.

W9SJR was featured in this column in October but we are happy to present her here with most editorial staff." Bernice and the members of I have worked hard this past year on *Harmonics* and help from all the girls the paper has improved with issue. With reduced finances its scope must be cur but as soon as the money is available Bernice and expect that *Harmonics* will again assume its place growing source of YLRL information. YL new *Harmonics* should be sent to your District Chairma other material can go direct to Bernice at 3849 N. K Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.

#### YLRL District Chairwomen

District Chairwomen for the 1954-55 term are WIVOS, Marjorie Snow, 218 East St., Plainvil Conn.

W2JZX, Viola Grossman, 18 Phipps Ave., Ea Rockaway, N.Y.

W3—To be appointed.

W4RLG, Frances Shannon, Cottondale, Ala.

W5TTU, Patricia M. Parks, Rt. 1, Rotan, Tex.

W6—To be appointed.

W7SBS, Luryne Conner, Lake Shore Dr., Klama Falls, Ore.

W8SPU, Helen Smith, Sycamore, Ohio.

W9LOY, Alice Bowlin, 6563 N. Tahoma, Chicag Ill.

WØERR, Anna Belmonte, 2720 South Dahl Denver, Colo.

Canada: VE3AJR, Olive Daykin, 124 Erie Sou Leamington, Ontario.

Canal Zone: KZ5DG, Grace Dunlap, Box Balboa Heights, C.Z.

Hawaiian Islands: To be announced.

There were no nominees for the 3rd district. Incoming president W6CEE will appoint a W3 D/C. W6KER was on the ballot for D/C but since she won the election as VP, Vada will appoint another W6 YL to be D/C. The address above for W4RLG is her home QTH. For the next few months write to Frances at the U.S. Army Hospital, Ward 28, Ft. McClellan, Alabama. Frances is "taking it easy" while the doctors do battle with tuberculosis, but she writes she is making progress, and we hope she will soon be well again. Remember, these D/C's will be happy to receive news from you for YLRL Harmonics.

### YL-OM Contest Cups

When the rules for this year's YL-OM Contest were issued, only first place winners in each category were eligible for cups. This was because the cups issued last year for second and third places were incorrectly inscribed. At the time the rules for this year's contest were being formulated, W2OWL did not know whether these cups could be redone so they could be issued again this year, as YLRL could not incur the additional expense of purchasing new cups. It now appears that the second place cups can be redone and these are being issued to the following: 2nd place YL phone, W1SCS; 2nd place YL CW, W9JUJ; 2nd place OM phone, W8AJW; 2nd place OM CW, W9VBZ.

### With the Clubs

At its April meeting three new girls joined the Los Angeles YLRC—K6BXX, Ruth; K6ALZ, June; KN6BBM, Verdena. The club now numbers forty-two members. Another member has received her call, KN6EIA, Ellen. First timers for that meeting were KN6DRS, Jean; KN6EJE, Frances, and KN6DPY, Pat. VK2US entertained the girls with colored slides taken in Australia.

The Chicago LARKs are all set for conventions or other Ham doings. They have club pins, triangular in shape with LARK in script across the wide end. They also have kerchiefs with a bird and LARK on them, as well as their blouses just alike to wear to Ham affairs. Two club members recently received their General Class tickets; W9YXX, Rita, and W9SPI, Marge.

The LARK's vice president, W9MYC, Gladys Jones (fourth from left, top row, in group photo) is a gal from whom we could all take a tip. Gladys writes, "Most of my rigs I have built myself; in fact, I would rather build than operate." And her OM isn't even interested in Ham radio! There are two other Hams in the family, however, a son, Bob, W9DWD, and a brother-in-law, W9DOU. Besides Bob, their family consists of another son, a twin to Bob, and a daughter who is a freshman in college. Gladys has been on the air for a little over three years. She operates mostly 80 and 40, both CW and phone, and can get on 160, 10 and 2. All of her rigs are under 60 watts in power, and she really enjoys putting them together. W9MYC also operates as W9ZUZ at her summer home in Wisconsin.

### Congratulations

To W1QON, Eleanor, on the arrival of her second jr. op, a daughter, on April 23rd. . . . And to W7RSA, Chris, who also took time out to have a baby, but is back with the NYLON net. . . . To W7RHM, Lana (another NYLON member), who is CD coordinator for the Gray's Harbor (Wash.) area. Lena has been so enthusiastic about her Hamming that she now has her mom, Ceil, on the air as W7RVG. Lana, crippled by polio, is going to Portland for eight or nine months to attend a rehabilitation school.

**Editor of YLRL HARMONICS,** W95JR, Bernice Schmidt (second from left, front row), and her staff of helpers, all members of the Ladies Amateur Radio Klub (LARK) of Chicago. L. to r., front row: W9YBC, Gloria; W95JR, Bernice (also LARK president); BCB, Helene; SYX, Peg, and YXK, Rita. Second row: W9IKS, Edna (club secretary-treasurer); LOY, Cris; YWH, Evelyn (membership secretary); MYC, Gladys (LARK vice president), and AYX, Jackie. Other LARK members include: W9BCA, Helen; DXX, Alice; KQC, Virginia; SPI, Marge; SSL, Shirlene; TIX, Kathleen; WOI, Vera; and W9N's BJH, Stella; TME, Rosemary, and YKV, Sue.



W6CEE, Vada M. Letcher, newly elected President of YLRL.

To Jeanne, KL7RN, and her OM Dick, KL7IS, on their rescue from a crash landing on Mt. McKinley. Jeanne and Dick were flying supplies to a mountain climbing party when a down draft caught their plane and forced them to crash land, 7000 feet up on the mountain. After five days they were rescued by an Army helicopter. Winds up to 120 miles an hour detained their rescue, and though their plane was not badly damaged in the landing, it was reduced to a pile of rubble by the wind. W7HHH, Bea, who talked with Jeanne on 20 meters soon after her rescue, says Jeanne was terribly burned by the wind and sun and that her hair was so badly tangled she had to have most of it cut off. Otherwise she is okay and went back to work right away. Jeanne credits the other Hams who were right in there pitching to help with their rescue.

Till next month, 33, WØSCF.

### Were You in the Far East?

The Far East Amateur Radio League has served notice that unclaimed QSL cards for J, JA and KA call-signs issued to former occupation personnel will be destroyed around the first of the year (1955). The FEARL QSL Bureau has several thousand QSL cards on hand and desires to clean house. If you held a J, JA or KA call and want your occupation QSL cards, please write to the: FEARL QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 111, APO 500, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. A large self-addressed, stamped envelope should be included with your request.



ALL TIMES IN E S T					
15 Meters		20 Meters		80 Meters	
<b>EASTERN USA TO:</b>					
Western Europe	Nil	0630-1500 (3) 1500-1700 (4)	1900-0000 (3-4)	2000-2300 (2-3)	
Central Europe & Balkans	Nil	1700-1930 (1-2)			
Southern Europe & North Africa	Nil	0700-1440 (2-3) 1400-1730 (3-4) 1730-1830 (1-2)	1900-2330 (3)	2000-2300 (1-2)	
Near & Middle East	Nil	0600-1400 (3) 1400-1800 (4)	1830-0030 (3-4)	1930-2330 (2)	
Central & South Africa	1600-1900 (0-1)	0600-1200 (1) 1200-1500 (1-2) 1500-2030 (3)	1830-0100 (2-3)	1930-0000 (1-2)	
South America	1230-1830 (2)	0600-1600 (1-2) 1600-1800 (2-3)	1900-0430 (2-3)	2000-0400 (1-2)	
South East Asia	Nil	0700-1000 (1) 1000-2100 (0-1)	0300-0600 (0-1)	Nil	
Australasia	Nil	0700-1000 (0-1) 1000-2030 (1)	0000-0700 (1-2)	0130-0700 (1-2)	
Guam & Pacific	Nil	0700-1100 (2) 1500-2000 (0-1) 2000-2200 (2-3)	2300-0730 (2)	0030-0600 (1-2)	
Japan & Far East	Nil	0700-1000 (1-2) 1000-2100 (0-1)	0200-0700 (1)	Nil	
West Coast, USA	Sporadic E	0830-1630 (3-4) 1630-2100 (2-3)	2130-0030 (4) 0030-0300 (2) 0600-0700 (2)	2300-0530 (3-4)	
<b>CENTRAL USA TO:</b>					
Western & Central Europe	Nil	0700-1730 (3) 1730-2000 (1-2)	1900-0000 (2-3)	2000-2300 (1-2)	
Southern Europe & North Africa	Nil	0630-1440 (2-3) 1400-1630 (3-4)	1830-0030 (3)	1930-0000 (2)	
Central & South Africa	1400-1800 (0-1)	0600-1400 (1) 1400-1600 (2) 1600-1930 (3)	1800-2300 (2-3)	1930-2200 (1-2)	
Central America & Northern South America	1400-1800 (3) 1700-1500 (2)	0630-1600 (3-4) 1600-2100 (4-5) 2100-0100 (2)	1700-0500 (4-5) 0500-0700 (2-3)	1800-0430 (2-3)	
South America	1400-1700 (1-2)* 1700-2100 (3-4)	0600-1500 (2) 1500-2100 (3-4)	1830-0400 (3)	1930-0330 (2)	

CENTRAL USA TO:		15 Meters		20 Meters	
South East Asia	Nil	1930-2200 (0-1)	0930-1900 (2-3)	0730-1030 (1)	0400-0600 (0-1)
Hawaii			1900-2300 (3-4)	2130-0400 (4)	2330-0600 (3)
Australasia		1900-2200 (0-1)	0700-1000 (0-1)	2300-0600 (2)	0030-0600 (1-2)
<b>WESTERN USA TO:</b>					
Europe & North Africa	Nil	1330-1630 (1-2)	0600-1330 (0-1)	1900-2200 (1)	1930-2130 (0-1)
Central & South Africa	Nil	1330-1600 (1)	1830-2330 (2)	1900-2230 (1-2)	
South America		1300-1830 (2)	0600-1500 (2)	1900-0330 (3)	2000-0130 (2)
South East Asia		1500-1700 (2-3)	1700-2000 (3-4)	2000-0100 (1-2)	
Okinawa		1400-2300 (0-1)	0700-0900 (1-2)	0200-0600 (2-3)	0300-0500 (1-2)
Guam & Mariana Islands		1800-2200 (1-2)	0700-0900 (1-2)	0100-0430 (3)	
Australasia		1300-1800 (2)	1200-1900 (1)	2200-0500 (3)	2300-0430 (2)
Philippine Islands & East Indies		1800-2030 (3)	1900-2100 (1-2)	2100-2300 (3-4)	
Japan & Far East		1300-1700 (0-1)	1130-2000 (3-4)	0100-0430 (3-4)	0130-0400 (2)

**ALL TIMES IN C S T**

(b) None (1) 10% (2) 25% (3) 50% (4) 70% (5) 85% or more.

\* Indicates time of possible ten-meter openings.

**Symbols For Expected Percentage of Days of Month Path Open:**

Nil

These tables are based upon a radiated CW power of 150 watts and are centered

# Ionospheric Propagation Conditions

Forecasts by

GEORGE JACOBS, W2PAJ

144-40 72nd Ave.

Flushing, Long Island, N.Y.

## General Propagation Conditions

**6 METERS:** Some good Sporadic E openings should occur during the month.

**10 METERS:** Very little DX, but very frequent Sporadic E short skip openings up to 1400 miles.

**20 METERS:** Fair to good world-wide DX from shortly after sunrise to a few hours after sunset. Daily short skip openings up to 1400 miles.

**40 METERS:** Good DX to most areas from shortly before sunset to shortly after sunrise, but considerably higher static level.

**80 METERS:** Static level generally high on most days. DX possible during hours of darkness on day static level is low.

**160 METERS:** Higher atmospheric noise levels and summer absorption will not permit DX on this band until early Fall. Short skip QSO's possible during dark hours.

This overall picture of band conditions is intended to indicate qualitative changes in each band from month to month. For specific times of band openings for a particular circuit, refer as usual to the *Propagation Charts* on the opposite page.

## Sunspot Cycle

The July Propagation Tables are for a predicted smoothed sunspot number of 6. The observed monthly Zurich sunspot number for April, 1954, was 1.8, resulting in a smoothed sunspot number of 10.7, centered on October, 1953. The smoothed sunspot numbers continue to decrease as we approach the minimum of the present cycle.

## Propagation Technical Conference

Scientists and engineers are continuously investigating the solar system and the earth's atmosphere in hope of solving some of the secrets concerning radio transmission. In early May, the spring joint meeting of the International Scientific Radio Union (URSI), and the Professional Group of Antennas and Propagation of the Institute of Radio Engineers was held at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

A number of talks were given concerning the propagation of v-h-f signals far beyond the horizon. Newman, Ames and Rogers of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center delivered a paper entitled "VHF Field Strength Measurements Far Beyond The Radio Horizon." They discussed measurements that have been made at 220 Mc., on a 200-mile overwater path extending along the New England Coast. The median signal level in August, 1953, was about 50 db. below free space; in January 1954, the median decreased to 75 db. below free space. While these are relatively weak signal levels, it is significant that the signal was always present and did not fade out. Photographic records of back-scattered signals indicate that the higher summer signals were largely a result of super refraction.

In other experiments, fields at 220 Mc. have been explored at distances far beyond the radio horizon with an airborne receiver. The transmitter was located in the vicinity of Boston and about 80 feet above sea level. Measurements were made on flights over the Atlantic

Ocean. Signals have been consistently recorded out to distances of 350-400 miles.

Observations made on "the big signal" on 49.6 and 49.8 Mc. were discussed in a paper by Dyce of Cornell University. It was disclosed that the 49.6 and 49.8 Mc. signals transmitted continuously from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have been monitored for almost 2 years at Ithaca, New York, using a 6-element Yagi antenna pointing northward. The purpose of this experiment was to observe the signal reflected from the aurora. The signals heard during a visible aurora have an extremely rapid fading rate characteristic. When auroral propagation occurs, it appears to reach a double-humped maximum centered on midnight. The azimuth angle of arrival during aurora was generally found to be from the northwest. Dyce mentioned that radio amateur auroral observations have played an important part in his studies of auroral propagation, and that the reports received from Amateurs were in good agreement with the data obtained at Cornell. It was also reported that on April 11, 1954, the first 220 Mc., amateur QSO via auroral propagation took place.

Peterson and Leadabrand of Stanford University delivered a paper entitled "Long Range Radio Echoes from Auroral Ionization," and discussed radio echos believed to originate from auroral ionization that are consistently observed at Stanford University, California. The observations were unusual in that the signals were being received over greater distances than previously reported. Stanford is between 1000-2900 miles south of the auroral zones. The reception was observed on frequencies in the 6, 12 and 17-Mc. bands, which are lower than those on which auroral reception has previously been observed.

## Prediction Flash

*Ionospheric storminess is usually at a minimum during July. No ionospheric disturbances are forecast, but night-time conditions may be unstable throughout July 11-13. Good propagation conditions are expected during most of the remaining month.*

The strength of the echos were found to be surprisingly strong and can be distinguished by their amplitude fluctuation (flutter), and Doppler shift (change of tone when received with the b.f.o. on). Bearings taken on the echos indicate reflection from ionization at points along the auroral zone all the way from Eastern Canada to Alaska.

K. L. Bowles, of the Geophysical Institute, discussed auroral and meteor echos observed at College, Alaska on a frequency of 106 Mc. College is close to the center of the auroral zone and visible aurora is commonly seen overhead. Bowles found that the echos seemed to come from the direction of the geomagnetic North Pole, and from a distance of 300-650 miles north of College. This appears to be in good agreement with the observations made at Stanford since Stanford is about 1800 miles south of College, Alaska.

R. Dyce also spoke about auroral echos observed at College, Alaska on 50 Mc. His results were very similar to those obtained at 106 Mc. The auroral echos were obtained only from azimuth angles within 60 degrees of magnetic North and at ranges chiefly between 250 and 450 miles north of College.

## Sporadic-E

Probably as puzzling as aurora to propagation researchers is the mystery of sporadic E. Peterson of Stanford University discussed the results of scatter soundings taken throughout the past year and a half. Peterson stated that it appears that the average occurrence rates of sporadic E throughout the world can be surprisingly predictable. The monthly average daily rate is very strongly dependent upon geomagnetic latitude. In the auroral region most of the sporadic E is observed during the hours around midnight while in equatorial regions sporadic E is primarily a daytime phenomenon.

Seasonal variations in occurrence rates are likewise found to be a function of geomagnetic latitude. At middle latitudes, a pronounced summer maximum of occurrence is observed while near the Poles and the Equator relatively little seasonal variation is found. A minimum of sporadic E occurrence is found during the equinox periods (March/April and September/October), at middle latitudes, but about twice as much is observed in the Fall as in the Spring. The scatter soundings indicate that during much of the time, both polar and equatorial types of sporadic E are observed in the United States. Peterson suggests that the marked seasonal variations at middle latitudes may result from a northward shift of

(Continued on page 58)

# NOVICE SHACK

Conducted by HERB BRIER, W9EGQ

385 Johnson St., Gary 3, Ind.

A standard method of eliminating television interference (TVI) caused by harmonic energy is to install a low-pass filter between the transmitter and the antenna. In theory, installing a low-pass filter is easy, but in practice, doing so sometimes introduces complications difficult for the new amateur to solve, especially if he does not have grid-dip oscillators, standing-wave bridges and similar gadgets. This month I shall discuss low-pass filters and simplified methods of using them.

## Low-Pass Filters

A low-pass filter is designed to reject frequencies in the television channels. It consists of a number of tuned circuits resonant at those frequencies to be attenuated, which are connected in cascade and



Fig. 1. Internal views of two low-pass filters for the prevention of harmonic radiation directly through the antenna. The square box is a home-made version of the tubular filter (Sonar LP-7). The jacket for the Sonar filter is on the right. When the shield is replaced on the box, or the jacket on the LP-7 filter, they become r-f tight.

mounted in an r-f tight box. All frequencies below cut-off frequency of the filter are passed with practically no attenuation, while higher frequencies find the going tough, if not impossible.

Modern, commercially manufactured low-pass filters will safely handle the full output of a 1000-watt transmitter when properly installed. They pass frequencies up to 30 Mc. with less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -db. attenuation, while frequencies above approximately 50 Mc.

are attenuated at least 70 db.\* They are usually designed for use with 50-ohm or 75-ohm coaxial feedlines. If you are using an antenna with a different kind of feed system, don't let this stop you; they can be adapted for use with any antenna or feed system.

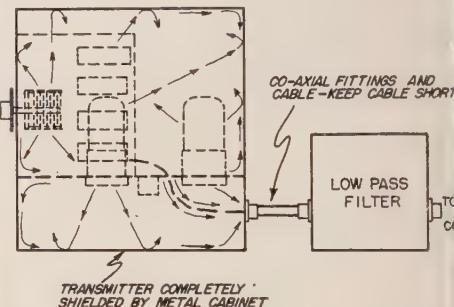


Fig. 3. This is the effect that the Novice should strive for. Note that the r-f energy (indicated by the arrows) is confined inside the shielding. Compare this with Fig. 4.

Figure 1 is interior of a modern, commercially manufactured low-pass filter, the Sonar LP-7, and of a home-built

Probably the first thought that comes to mind is why should a Novice, limited to 75 watts input, build a 1000-watt filter. The answer is easy. Actually it costs very little more to build an effective 1000-watt filter than it does to build a 50-watt one. And a filter with adequate power-handling capabilities doesn't have to be "babied." Of course, this is a feature worth having. In fact, the suggestions to follow are based on it. With a low-pass filter of adequate rating, it is not absolutely necessary to have it matched perfectly to prevent it from blowing.

## Installing A Low-Pass Filter

Figure 2 is a photograph of the proper way to connect a low-pass filter to a transmitter, no matter which end of the filter is connected to the other end of the filter. Initially, it makes no difference which end of the filter is connected to the transmitter.

The sketch, Fig. 3, will quickly show why a good installation is important. The entire transmitter is connected right up to the output of the filter, and the output must go through the filter; thus it can do its job as it was designed for with maximum effectiveness.

\* Equivalent to a power ratio of 10,000,000 to 1.

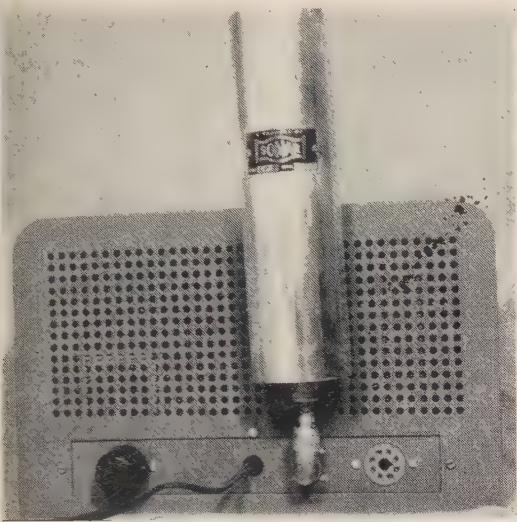


Fig. 2. A filter properly installed on a shielded transmitter. See text and Fig. 2 for details. The connector between the transmitter and the filter is constructed of two 83-ISP fittings and a length of RG8/U cable, with its outer vinyl coating removed, just long enough so that the backs of the fittings touch. A bead of solder around the joint makes a rigid unit. The right-angle connector is an 83-IAP. Fastening the filter firmly to the transmitter with a metal strap is also recommended.

In contrast, in an arrangement like *Fig. 4*, TVI can be radiated directly from the unshielded transmitter output terminal and from unshielded components in the transmitter. Even worse, interference can flow around the filter to reach the antenna.

The important thing here is to realize how little power has to get by the filter to nullify much of its effectiveness. If only 1% of the interference gets around the filter, it will reduce the effectiveness of the filter to a maximum of 20 db.

*Moral:* keep that r.f. bottled up, if you expect much from a low-pass filter. However, it is not usually necessary to knock yourself out to shield a low-power transmitter operating on the 3.7-Mc. and 7-Mc. bands. For example, putting a bottom plate on the chassis and shielding the coil in a can at least double the coil diameter, and installing a coaxial fitting for the output terminal would go a long way towards eliminating the objectional features of *Fig. 4*, especially if the transmitter uses metal tubes. Once you have the big leaks plugged up, you can start on the small ones.

The transmitter pictured in *Fig. 2* is the *Heath AT-1* 35-watt reviewed in the April column. As mentioned in the review, there was enough direct harmonic radiation from it on 14 Mc. and higher to cause interference to a television set a few feet away, even with no antenna connected to the transmitter. Later, I discovered that touching the dials or running my hands along the a-c power cord increased the interference.

I pulled the transmitter from the cabinet and grounded the bottom rotor contacts of the variable condensers to the chassis  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch below them. These grounds were in addition to the original ones. Then, noting that the tinned wire between the band-

switch and the coaxial output connector passed near the a-c cord under the chassis, I replaced the wire with a length of coaxial cable, grounding the outer braid to a mounting screw on the coaxial connector and to the chassis near the bandswitch.

These changes eliminated all TVI from direct radiation after the transmitter was replaced in the cabinet. In addition, the low-pass filter does a much better job of keeping interference off of the transmitting antenna. Only on 21 Mc. and 28 Mc. is there any TVI now—and it is very slight.

### Connecting The Antenna To The Filter

The simplest type of antenna to feed through a low-pass filter is undoubtedly a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave doublet (or a properly adjusted beam) fed in the center with coaxial cable. It is only necessary to put a coaxial fitting on the end of the cable, screw it to the low-pass filter, and adjust antenna coupling for the same power input as obtained without the filter.

Both low-pass filters and coaxial cables are usually available in either 52-ohm or 75-ohm impedance ratings. I would suggest standardizing on the 52-ohm types. Nevertheless, using a 52-ohm filter with a 75-ohm cable, or vice versa, will not prevent the filter from doing the job it was designed for.

3.7-Mc. and 7-Mc. doublets fed with 75-ohm "ribbon" can also be fed in the same manner. Theoretically, doing so should increase radiation from the line, but repeated tests have never indicated to me that it affects antenna performance on these bands. But I do not recommend such unbalanced operation on higher frequencies or with high-impedance feed lines.

Probably the most-used antenna by Novices is a random length of wire fed directly from a transmitter with a *pi*-network output tank circuit. Unfortunately, this simplicity evaporates when an attempt is made to insert a low-pass filter between the

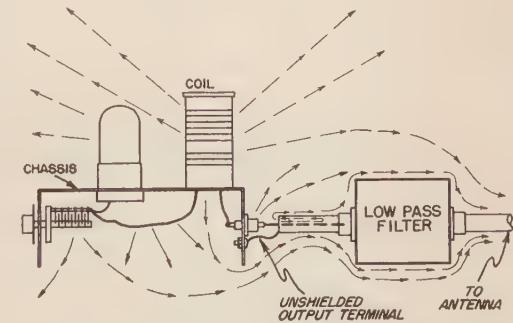


Fig. 4. A low-pass filter used in this fashion is almost valueless. The undesired harmonic r-f energy radiates directly into TV sets, or flows around the filter to the transmitting antenna.

transmitter and the antenna. The usual result is very high amplifier plate current combined with practically no r-f energy reaching the antenna.

The only practical solution is a link-coupled antenna tuner. See *Fig. 5*. To adjust it, first set the output condenser of the *pi*-network to maximum capacity and tune the input condenser to resonance, as indicated by the plate current dip. Next, connect the tuner to the transmitter through the low-pass filter. Set *C1* to maximum capacity and clip the antenna to the top of *L2*. Turn on the transmitter

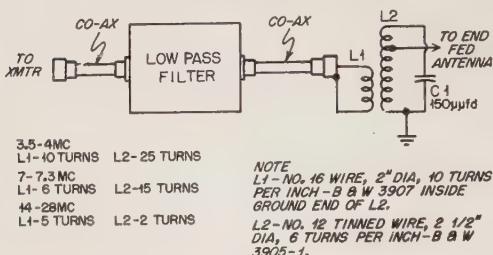


Fig. 2. Simple antenna coupler designed so that a low-pass filter may be used with an end-fed antenna.

and retune the input condenser of the *pi*-network for minimum plate, which may be higher than before. Tune  $C_1$  for maximum plate current and again resonate the *pi*-network input condenser. Then, without touching  $C_1$ , decrease the capacity of the *pi*-network condenser to bring the transmitter input up to normal, retuning the input condenser to resonance after each adjustment of the output condenser.

Should it be impossible to find a setting of  $C_1$  that causes the final amplifier plate current to rise, tap the antenna down a few turns on  $L_2$  and try again. Eventually you will find a position that will permit loading the antenna. In general, the closer the antenna is to being an integral multiplier of a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave long, the closer to the top of  $L_2$  the antenna may be tapped.

On the other hand, if the amplifier plate current goes to a very high value, which cannot be reduced; as soon as the coupler is connected, add capacity in parallel with the *pi*-network output condenser until you can resonate the network with the input condenser.

Increase the capacity in steps equal to the maximum capacity of the output condenser. It may take quite a large amount of extra capacity to control the loading.

Other types of multi-band antennas are usually tuned up with the aid of a link-coupled antenna



Ed, KN6BTY, Redding, California, and his 7-Mc. Novice station. Ed can hardly wait for his "General" so that he can call rare DX he hears outside the Novice Bands.

tuner. If you have such a tuner, it is a simple matter to insert a low-pass filter in the link circuit. Should the addition of the filter cause the tuning to become erratic or parts of the link circuit to run warm, winding a new link coil around the antenna. The link winding may contain between a third and a half of the turns on the antenna coil. Vary load to the transmitter at the input link.

An antenna coupler may also be used with a full-dipole antenna fed with 300-ohm ribbon and with off-centered "Windom" antenna\* which is currently popular with many amateurs. Either of these antennas may also be fed through a set of *Balun* coils. Full instructions for using these are packed with them.

Next month I hope to go into some other type of low-pass filters and supply some details of their mountings, etc. By the way, don't adjust the condensers in a filter to secure better loading—it just doesn't work that way.

### Letters And General News

Regarding obtaining Novice and Technician Licenses (the only way they are now issued) as described in the May column, the FCC has suggested a clarification regarding those eligible to administer the code examination. The following may administer it: Holders of amateur "Extra Class," "Advanced Class" or "General Class" license. Also those who shall have held,



In four months of operation, Tommy, (WN9WST, has worked 38 states, Canada and Puerto Rico, with the equipment shown in the picture.

the five years prior to the date of the examination commercial radiotelegraph license issued by the FCC within that time shall have been employed in the United States as the operator of a man-operated radiotelegraph station. Novice, Technician, Conditional Class licenses are not eligible to administer the code test.

Eligible persons who desire to be examined for licenses should request the examination papers from the Engineer-in-Charge of the FCC radio district in which the applicant is located. The examination should be completed within fifteen days of the date it is received; for some reason, the examination cannot be completed within this time, the papers must be returned unopened. In either case, the papers are returned to the FCC from which they were received.

Dick, WN9EJF, also asks two questions that might interest other Novices. **"Dear Herb:** Must a Novice desiring a "Technician Class" license take the examination by mail? Also, if you have a "Technician

\* See CQ, March, 1954, page 18.



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C-7

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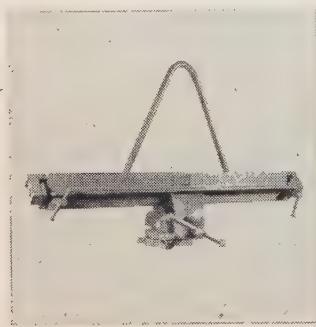
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(Tell them you saw it in CQ)

By Jove, why didn't some chappy think of this before? Here is an imported English sheet metal brake! Now you can bend aluminum, copper, brass and light steel to form boxes, chassis and brackets without having to use a hammer and the edge of an apple crate! This A. B.



Parker sheet metal folding machine clamps in any heavy workshop vise and is ready to go. This is a "natural" for any Ham that does any construction work at all, and is a "must" for small shops, schools and laboratories. Want one? I thought so! Just write to their representative for all the details: Television Accessories Co., Dept. 11, Box 6001, Arlington 6, Va. The retail price is \$14.95, F.O.B.

All the Hams at Barker & Williamson put their heads together with the engineering staff, and when the smoke and fury had cleared away, the preliminary design of the B&W Model 5100 had been sketched out. As you well know, it takes ardent amateurs to fully realize what the average Ham wants in the way of a transmitter, and B&W really hit the bull's-eye in their latest design: The Model 5100 is a 150-watt CW (135-watt phone transmitter) designed for v.f.o. operation on all bands! Yessir, the 5100 has a built-in calibrated v.f.o., is fully band-switched and contains all the latest engineering advances to effectively minimize TVI. Intended for permanent station operation, the transmitter may be used to drive a high powered r-f final amplifier and class "B" modulator. The Model 5100 employs a pair of 6146 tubes in a pi-network output circuit. A string of 6AQ5 doubler stages follow the 6BJ6-6BJ6 v.f.o./buffer unit. Unitized construction is used throughout for easy servicing.

The CW men will be interested in the beautiful keying waveform provided by the blocked-grid keying system. No chirps, no pops, no cracks! It really sounds beautiful. The phone men will be glad to

ing the above bands is sup... Measuring only 5½x6½", the citer provides the basic heart your new rig, fixed or mobile sir, it's not a kit—fully wired aligned—all set to go the mo you hook it to a suitable supply. It certainly looks like easy way of getting on the air!

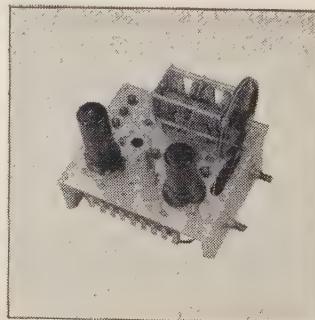
The exciter is manufactured Italy by Geloso Electronics Co., of the largest manufacturer electronic equipment in South Europe. The exciter has been used in many foreign countries some time (See JY1US, page Jan. 1954, QST), and arrangements have now been made to import into the United States. For the story on this popular little ex write to Gilfer Associates, Box Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y.

Attention all SSB fans! hear this! A new, improved of the popular Multiphase 10A exciter has been announced by tral Electronics, Inc. This ne... known as the Model 10B contains several new operating features, such as carrier insertion "tune" operation of the exci new audio input circuit has added for two-tone tests or patch input. A new voice con ceiver muting circuit.

The new Model 10B provides watts of peak output on all bands, 10 to 160 meters, using in coils. Those Hams still st

know that B&W is bringing out a matching adapter for single-sideband operation of the Model 5100. Sure sounds like a good little rig, doesn't it? See a B&W 5100 transmitter NOW at your local Ham store!

Want a v.f.o. exciter the easy way? Tired of building up chirpy-



blurry VFO's and parasitic-infested doubler stages? Disgusted with TVI? Well, just cast your eyes on this little gem. The GELOSO v.f.o. exciter. This imported unit employs a 6J5 Clapp oscillator, 6AU6 isolation stage, and a 6V6 frequency multiplier, providing sufficient output on 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meters to drive any of the popular pentodes (807, 2E26, 6146, etc.). A full vision, calibrated dial cover-

to AM will be happy to know it has over 40 db. of unwanted rier suppression. You can't this baby without using b.f.o.! Further information Model 10B and other Centra...tronics products is availa...

(Continued on page 4)





*See Henry*

#### TOP TRADE-INS—

Henry wants to trade and trades big. YOU get truly liberal allowances on your equipment. We so pay cash for used equipment.

#### EASY TERMS—

The best terms anywhere because Henry enhances all the terms with his easy time payment plan. 10% down (or your trade-in accepted as down payment).

#### FAST DELIVERY—

Shipments 4 hours after receipt of order. Send only \$5.00 with order, and shipment will be made COD immediately.

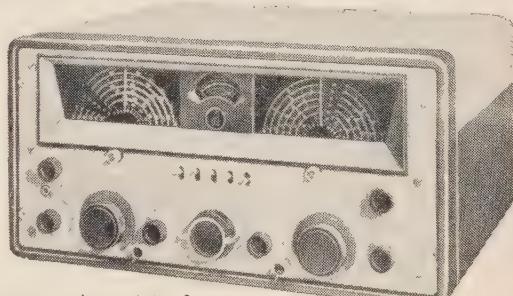
#### SATISFACTION—

Ask any ham about Henry Radio Stores. We want you to be satisfied. 10 Day trial on all receivers.

Henry  
has

Bob and Ted Henry, with stores in Butler, Mo. and Los Angeles, Calif., carry complete stocks of all ham equipment for immediate delivery. Bob and Ted, being hams themselves, know you want easy terms, truly top trade-ins, low prices, and fast delivery, and you get them all from Henry.

# hallicrafters

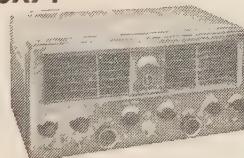


#### SX88—\$60.00 down

18 monthly payments of \$32.40—\$595.00 Cash Price

**SELECTIVITY**—For the first time, selectivity from 10 KC to 250 cycles in six steps. Single side band suppressed carrier.

#### SX71



#### \$25.00 Down

18 monthly payments of \$13.60  
—\$249.95 Cash Price.

For top performance with extra pull power and ability to tune in stations. Covers broadcast bank 560-1600 KC plus four short-wave bands covering 1650 KC-34 MC and 46-56 MC.

	Cash Down	18 Monthly Payments	Cash Price
S38C	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.61	\$ 49.95
S53A	10.00	5.45	99.95
S40B	12.00	6.54	119.95
S76	20.00	10.89	199.95
SX62A	35.00	19.07	349.95
HT20	45.00	24.50	449.50
Some demonstrators available at reduced prices.			

You just can't beat HENRY for Long-Trades on these items. Find out Today!

Write, wire, phone or visit either store today.

Butler 1, Missouri  
Phone 395

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# Henry Radio Stores

Bradshow 2-2917

11240 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 64



WGØOU  
TED HENRY



# The VHF-UHF News

FURMAN C. COBB

c/o CQ Magazine, 67 West 44th St., New York 36, N.Y.

Well, there is no question about the first trans-continental 144-Mc. relay being a success, but it is fairly difficult for this columnist to write it up. Although it is June 7, we have no reports from west of Dallas, Texas on the problems that faced the crews in W6 and W7 land. Since the eastern terminal of the message turned out to be W1HDQ we can scarcely expect any news from that quarter. Inasmuch as *CQ* was the instrument of getting this thing started (see the January and March issues) we feel obliged to say many thanks to those who appreciated all of our efforts. No claim is being made that we were the only people involved, but it would appear reasonable to have expected some cooperation from the many fellows that proclaimed interest. I expect that it looked like "too good a thing" for the "come latelies" not to crowd out a newcomer with a good idea.

On the credit side of the ledger I do want to express my warm thanks to W2ORI, W2UK, W5AJG, W8WXV and W9WOK for their thoughtfulness in immediately dispatching to me carbon copies of their activity reports. Much credit is due to the *Two Meter and Down Club* which sparked the effort from west of the Mississippi River. In this regard, I believe that Bill Myers, W6IHK, did an outstanding job through his bulletins and letters.

## The Messages

By my count there were twelve messages that covered over 1000 miles. These included messages

from W1HDQ, W2QED, W5CA/7, W6W6IHK/7 and WØZJB. Not all of them were sent from coast to coast. The principal coast-to-message was #2 from W6EMM. I am given to understand without possible confirmation from W6EMM that it took a total of 15 hours. However, the rumor that the delay was here in the east due to absence of W1HDQ. No message was received by *CQ* so I'm not in a position to state the actual elapsed time.

A newspaper report appeared in the *New Times* on Tuesday, June 1 and seems to have been initiated by W5CA/7 from atop Capillo Peak, Mexico. It stated that good conditions enabled the success of the venture, although this seems to agree with other observations.

J. C. Miller, W2ORI (Lockport, N.Y.) was operating in on both W2UK and W8WXV and staying in case they should have trouble over the long path. Conditions are reported by W2UK as being above normal on Saturday morning and approximately 6:00 p.m. that evening. Then conditions rapidly changed to the poorest observed in a year. . . . R. E. Thomas, W2UK (New Brunswick, N.J.) handled ten messages and credits the excellent cooperation of W2ORI as being of tremendous value in keeping things moving. . . . Lero W5AJG (Dallas, Texas) handled nine messages on May 29 when conditions were poor, although improved during the evening. As might be ex-

(Continued on page 46)



This was operating position W6EMM while originating the first trial message on June 1. In the back row are: "Jr.", W6IHK, W6GUE, and KN6EGP. Seated are W6AEA, W6MJ and "Max."

# CRYSTALS

Guaranteed to oscillate!  
 Your choice of frequencies!  
 Largest selection in the world!

## NOTE!

Every crystal tested for activity before shipment! All nos. listed are fundamental frequencies in kilocycles.



## FT-243

Lots of 10 or more. Ea.....	<b>69c</b>
Lots of 5 or more. Ea.....	<b>79c</b>
Individually, Ea.....	<b>.99c</b>
2715 3015 3455 6362 7500 8000	
2720 3020 3465 6373 7510 8006	
1110 2450 2725 3025 3500 6375 7520 8005 3	
1129 2455 2730 3030 3510 6405 7530 8010	
1150 2460 2740 3035 3525 6406 7540 8016.7	
1195 2465 2745 3040 3540 6425 7550 8020	
1525 2470 2750 3045 3580 6440 7560 8025	
1900 2475 2755 3050 3583 6450 7570 8030	
1915 2480 2760 3055 3640 6473 7580 8033.3	
1930 2485 2765 3060 3655 6475 7590 8040	
1940 2490 2770 3065 3680 6500 7600 8041.7	
1950 2495 2775 3070 3700 6500 7610 8050	
1965 2505 2780 3075 3760 6525 7620 8058.3	
1977 2510 2785 3080 3800 6540 7630 8060	
1980 2515 2790 3085 3825 6550 7640 8066.7	
1985 2520 2795 3090 3885 6573 7650 8070	
2010 2525 2815 3095 3940 6575 7600 8073.3	
2015 2530 2825 3100 3955 6600 7666.7 8075	
2017 2355 2830 3105 3980 6606 7670 8080	
2020 2545 2835 3110 3990 6625 7680 8083.3	
2025 2550 2840 3115 3995 6640 7690 8090	
2035 2557 2845 3120 6000 6650 7700 8091.7	
2040 2560 2850 3125 6006 7000 7710 8100	
2055 2565 2855 3130 6025 7006 7720 8106.6	
2060 2570 2860 3135 6040 7025 7730 8108.3	
2065 2575 2865 3140 6042 7040 7740 8111.0	
2090 2580 2870 3145 6050 7050 7750 8116.7	
2105 2585 2875 3150 6073 7073 7760 8125	
2125 2590 2880 3155 6075 7075 7770 8130	
2130 2595 2885 3160 6100 7100 7780 8133.3	
2135 2600 2890 3165 6106 7106 7783.3 8140	
2140 2603 2895 3170 6123 7123 7790 8141.7	
2145 2605 2900 3175 6140 7140 7800 8150	
2155 2610 2905 3180 6142 7150 7810 8158.3	
2165 2615 2915 3185 6150 7160 7820 8160	
2175 2620 2920 3190 6173 7173 7830 8163.4	
2180 2625 2925 3195 6175 7175 7840 8166.7	
2195 2630 2930 3200 6185 7200 7850 8170	
2300 2635 2935 3202 6200 7206 7860 8173.3	
2305 2640 2940 3205 6206 7225 7870 8180	
2320 2645 2945 3210 6223 7240 7880 8183.3	
2350 2650 2950 3220 6235 7273 7891.7 8190	
2355 2655 2955 3225 6240 7275 7890 8191.7	
2360 2660 2960 3230 6250 7306 7900 8200	
2365 2665 2965 3235 6273 7300 7910 8206.6	
2370 2675 2970 3240 6275 7325 7920 8208.3	
2375 2680 2975 3290 6300 7340 7930 8210	
2390 2685 2980 3300 6306 7350 7940 8216.7	
2415 2690 2985 3310 6315 7375 7950 8220	
2430 2695 2990 3320 6325 7400 7960 8225	
2435 2700 2995 3340 6335 7406 7970	
2440 2705 3005 3410 6340 7425 7980	
2442 2710 3010 3420 6350 7440 7990	

## DC-34 & DC-35

PIN SPACING 3/4"

Your Choice, Ea. only — **99c**

1690 2422 2745 3155 3630 3890 4130	
1705 2155 2435 2764 3161 3650 3895 4135	
1720 2446 2775 3190 3655 3905 4150	
1738 2175 2466 2776 3201 3665 3920 4155	
1746 2195 2487 2807 3270 3680 3925 4175	
1770 2202 2478 2816 3279 3695 3935 4177.5	
1790 2215 2491 2831 3280 3700 3940 4192.5	
1810 2220 2500 2851 3297 3702.5 3950 4210	
1830 2235 2510 2853 3311 3705 3960 4215	
1850 2240 2514 2894 3317 3710 3965 4235	
1870 2255 2527 2895 3365 3730 3985 4240	
1890 2258 2540 2899 3385 3745 3995 4255	
1910 2275 2559 2925 3390 3750 4012.5 4275	
1930 2280 2586 2926 3395 3760 4015 4280	
1950 2295 2587 2960 3412.5 3765 4020 4305	
1970 2300 2605 2971 3422.5 3770 4030 4310	
1990 2315 2625 2980 3462 3775 4035 4325	
2010 2326 3000 3480 3790 4050 4335	
2030 2335 2643 3010 3485 3792.5 4055 4345	
2050 2340 2665 3023 3500 3807.5 4065 4350	
2075 2355 3027.5 3520 3825 4080 4370	
2082 2360 2685 3055 3540 3830 4085 4380	
2090 2375 2710 3077.5 3550 3850 4090 4397.5	
2105 2390 2711 3095 3575 3855 4095 4415	
2106 2395 2725 3117 3580 3870 4097.5 4435	
2131 2415 2732 3149 3610 3885 4115 4440	

## FT-241 LOW FREQUENCY CRYSTALS

Lots of 10 or more. Ea. .... **79c**

Lots of 5 or more. Ea. .... **.89c**

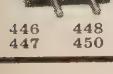
Individually, Ea. .... **.99c**

451 456 461 465 470 476

452 457 462 466 472 477

446 448 453 450 463 468 474 479

447 450 454 459 464 469 475 480



## NOVICE BAND FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCIES

Individually, Ea. .... **\$1.25** Lots of 10 or more. Ea. .... **.99c**

AVAILABLE IN EITHER DC-34 OR FT-243 HOLDERS.

Specify your needs.

Frequencies in steps of every 1 KC: from **3701 THROUGH 3748**.

Example: 3701, 3702, 3703, etc.

FOR DOUBLING INTO 7 MC BAND: Frequencies in steps of every 1 KC: from **3588 THROUGH 3599**. Ex: 3588, 3589, etc

NOVICE BAND FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCIES AVAILABLE IN FT-243 ONLY.

Individually, Ea. .... **\$1.25** Lots of 10 or more. Ea. .... **.99c**

All frequencies from **7175 KC THROUGH 7198 KC** in steps of 1 KC, fractions omitted. Examples: 7175, 7176, 7177, etc.

## MISC. & SHIP BAND FREQUENCIES

81.95 KC Octal tube type (Used in SCR-584 &

SPM-1) ..... **.99c**

200 KC FT-241 ..... **1.99**

200 KC Type DC-15 in octal tube holder ..... **1.99**

327.8 KC No. D-168342. (Used in TS-102/AP) ..... **9.95**

500 KC FT-241 ..... **1.99**

1000 KC FT-241 ..... **2.49**

1000 KC Type DC-9, in octal tube holder ..... **3.45**

2000 KC FT-243 ..... **1.99**

2142 KC DC-34 ..... **2.99**

2174 KC DC-34 ..... **2.99**

2182 KC FT-243 ..... **2.99**

2500 KC FT-243 ..... **1.99**

2632 KC FT-243 ..... **2.99**

2637 KC FT-243 ..... **2.99**

Lots of 10 or more. Ea. .... **.34c**

Lots of 5 or more. Ea. .... **.39c**

Individually, Ea. .... **.49c**

4035 4540 5090 5675 5892 6400 6973 7975

4045 4580 5127.5 5687.5 5900 6406.6 6975 8240

4080 4610 5165 5700 5906.7 6425 7450 8250

4095 4620 5180 5706.7 5907.5 6673.3 7473.8 8273

4110 4635 5205 5725 5925 6675 7475 8275

4135 4680 5235 5730 5940 6700 7506.6 8300

4165 4695 5245 5740 5950 6706.6 7525 8306

4175 4710 5285 5750 5955 6725 7573.8 8325

4190 4735 5295 5760 5973.3 6740 7575 8340

4215 4780 5300 5773.3 5975 6750 7606.6 8350

4220 4785 5305 5775 5995 6773.3 7625 8375

4255 4815 5327.5 5780 6206.6 6775 7673.3 8400

4280 4820 5335 5782.5 6225 6800 7675 8425

4295 4840 5385 5800 6240 6806.6 7706.6 8450

4300 4845 5397.5 5806.7 6250 6825 7725 8475

4330 4852.2 5435 5820 6273.3 6840 7773.3 8500

4340 4880 5437.5 5825 6275 6850 7775 8525

4395 4900 5485 5840 6300 6873.3 7806.6 8550

4397.5 4930 5500 5850 6306 6875 7825 8575

4445 4950 5545 5852.5 6325 6900 7873.3 8600

4450 4980 5582.5 5860 6340 6906.6 7875 8625

4490 4995 5587.5 5873.5 6350 6925 7906.6 8650

4495 5030 5645 5875 6373.3 6940 7925 8675

4535 5035 5660 5880 6375 6950 7973.3 8690

## FT-171

Lots of 10 or more. Ea. .... **.79c**

Lots of 5 or more. Ea. .... **.89c**

Individually, Ea. .... **.99c**

1151.8 2150 2415 2911 3510 3807.5 4050 5225

1562.5 2155 2435 2940 3520 3810 4080 5492.5

1738 2191 2442.5 2967 3550 3812.5 4097.5 6000

1746 2220 2467 2990 3562 3825 4110 6210

1940 2258 2501 3010 3570 3880 4177.5 7950

2030 2280 2532.5 3175 3580 3945 4245 8000

2040 2282.5 2545 3202.5 3637.5 3950 4255 9200

2045 2290 2550 3205.5 3660 3955 4280 9590

2065 2300 2557 3215 3667.5 3966.5 4310

2082 2305 2582 3237.5 3682.5 3970 4345

2105 2320 2630 3250 3695 3975 4350

2123 2340 2665 3232.5 3700 3980 4360

2125 2360 2725 3400 3712.5 3995 4400

2131 2390 2780 3422.5 3760 4012.5 4735

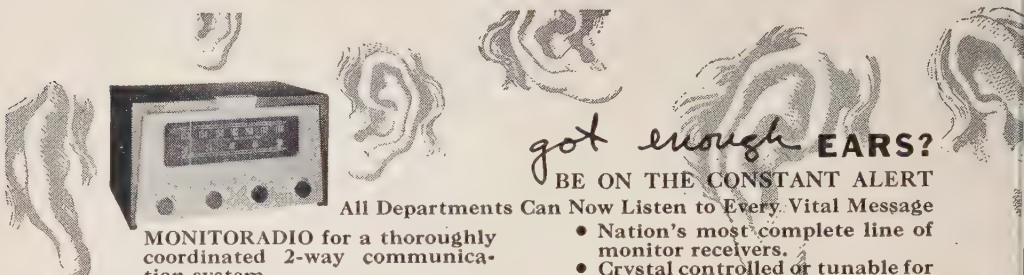
2145 2405 2835 3500 3790 4037.5 5200

Indicate second choice freqs, wherever substitutions may be made.

**NOTE!** All items subject to prior sale and change of price without notice. MINIMUM ORDER: \$2.50. All orders MUST be accompanied by check, cash or M.O. WITH PAYMENT IN FULL. NO C.O.D. CALIFORNIA BUYERS add sales tax. INCLUDE APPROXIMATELY 5¢ PER CRYSTAL FOR POSTAGE. DEALERS & JOBBERS: WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUANTITY DISCOUNTS. Be sure to ask for FREE crystal catalogue giving complete list of frequencies.

**U. S. CRYSTALS, INC. DEPT. C**

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BE ON THE CONSTANT ALERT  
All Departments Can Now Listen to Every Vital Message

MONITORADIO for a thoroughly coordinated 2-way communication system.

Now every member of every department can have radio communication for as little as \$49.95

Write today for further information.

- Nation's most complete line of monitor receivers.
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- Prices to meet any budget.
- Certified for civil defense use.

MONITORADIO RADIO APPARATUS CORPORATION  
55 North Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone: ATLantic 1624

(from page 40)

writing the manufacturer at 1247 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 13, Ill. Ask for W9DYV.

You still can't beat the Centralab Hi-Vo-Kap condensers for high-voltage TVI filters in the Ham rig. True, these 500  $\mu$ ufd. 20,000-volt condensers are designed to be used in the picture tube supply in TV sets, but that is a minor affair in the Ham's world. These new condensers are designed so the terminals will not twist out or break off. Even Heavy-handed Harry can drop



'em on the floor and step on them and no harm done except to bunion.

All Centralab Hi-Vo-Kaps tested at twice rated working age on the basis of 1000-hour load tests, and each unit is tested before shipping. Impedance is low, and two of condensers placed each side v-h-f choke will prevent harmonic currents from running rampant your power leads! Write for letins 28-2 and 42-201 for complete details on these interesting components. Centralab, 900 East Avenue, Dept. E44, Milwaukee, Wis.



## Bonus Features in the B&W model 5100 Transmitter

Only B&W Offers all these Features

at this  
Low Price

\$442.50 Am.

Factory wired & tested  
complete with tubes



**Built-In VFO** —Accurately calibrated for 80, 40, 20, 15, 11, & 10 meter bands. Over 7" of dial space.

Optional crystal control using 80 meter crystals. Separate circuitry assures clean, clear keying at all speeds on both VFO or crystal operation.

**Built-In Low Pass Filter** —Pi-network final followed by low-pass filter (75 ohm unbalanced output), plus functional cabinet design and thorough bypassing of all critical leads, keeps TVI to a minimum.

**Unitized Construction** —Any major section (oscillator, multiplier, etc.) is quickly un-plugged and easily removed for servicing. Found only in the B&W Model 5100.

**Watch for this B&W**  
A companion Single band Adapter for the 5100 available by Sept. Housed in a smaller, midget cabinet, the B&W Adapter will let you operate either CW, AM telegraph or SSB with complete power output on all bands. The B&W Model 5100 Transmitter Will Never Grow.

**BARKER & WILLIAMSON, Inc.**  
237 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.

Input Pwr—150 watts C.  
135 watts P.  
Size—22" w., 11½" h.,  
Weight—95 pounds.

another great first

from the inventor of the Walkie-Talkie

**INDUCTO-PATCH****Now-2-Way inductive telephone patching**

No Fuss, No Bother—  
Just Set Your "Phone"  
in the Inducto-Patch

Easy to Install



No R.F. Feedback—  
No Interference with  
the Telephone System

Simple Operation



**\$9.95**  
PPD.

**NO PHYSICAL  
CONNECTION TO  
THE TELEPHONE!**

**FREE!**  
**W6TXG**

To introduce Inducto-Patch, a Call-Letter Plate with your Call-Letters engraved in gold, will be given free with each purchase.

**Now! Two-Way inductive telephone patching**

Simply lay telephone handset in the Inducto-Patch and the exclusive "Inducto-Patch Circuit" (patents pending) does the rest. Easily installed in your rig. Operates automatically with your "Send-Receive" Relay or Switch. Completely equipped with shielded cable, the Inducto-Patch circuit assures perfect telephonic transmission and reception.

The Inducto-Patch is *expressly* designed to accomplish an inductive coupling to the land lines in BOTH directions.

By an exclusive method (patents pending), Abernathy Electronics Chief Engineer, Edwin B. Block, has perfected transduction INTO the land lines (from your radio receiver to the telephone conversant) by the Law of Magnetic Energy Transfer.

The comparatively simple and well-known principle of inducing the signal FROM the telephone instrument into the input of an audio system was also perfected by Edwin B. Block (1945). This input coil is widely used for telephone recording, monitoring, and as an audio probe. By a combination of transduction and induction, and a receptacle for the telephone receiver end of the handset, TWO-way Inductive Telephone Patching has been accomplished FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME.

Inducto-Patch carries a positive Money-Back Guarantee. Complete directions, ten feet of shielded cable, and a plate bearing your call letters accompany your Inducto-Patch.

**ORDER TODAY!**

**Abernathy Electronics, Inc.**  
Winnetka, California

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find \$\_\_\_\_\_  
for \_\_\_\_\_ Inducto-Patch(es) @ \$9.95 each.

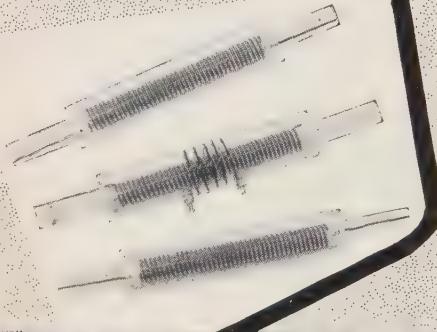
Name _____	Call Letters _____
Address _____	City _____ Zone _____
State _____	

**INDUCTO-PATCH**  
**ABERNATHY ELECTRONICS, INC.**

Winnetka, California

**build Your 'V-P' BEAM  
with**

**"ORIGINAL\*  
DESIGN"**



## MOSLEY 'V-P' Loading Coils

Whether you're running ten watts or the full gallon — for top performance from your V-P Beam, use *Factory Made* and *Factory Matched* MOSLEY V-P LOADING COILS! Only MOSLEY is licensed by the designers of the V-P Beam, WØVZC and WØQFG, to manufacture the *Original Design* Coils that make this amazingly efficient, compact 20 Meter Beam possible!

- Performance Comparable To Full Size Beams When Matched With Elements Of Proper Length!
- Sturdy — Completely Weather Protected!
- All Metal Parts Non-Ferrous!

**Cat. VP20-2, 2 Element, 20 Meter Coils.  
Amateur Net \$16.95**

**Cat. VP20-3, 3 Element, 20 Meter Coils.  
Amateur Net \$24.95**

\* See May '54 QST — P. 27

Available From Your Favorite Radio  
Parts Or Ham Equipment Jobber

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*Electronics, Inc.*  
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## VHF NEWS

(from page 42)

conditions on the 30th were much better and was worked in all directions. CW was used best W5AJG and W5UZW. The WØZJB Msg. #9 to Mayor of Houston was put on the air from KAM during their 2200 CST newscast. . . . Al Bu W8WXV (*Shiloh, Ohio*) says that there was much traffic for the poor conditions, but is very that everything turned out o.k. . . . John Lan W9WOK (*Bensenville, Ill.*) was busy on both 29th and 30th and adds that W8SRW, W8W9BPV, WØIHD and WØETJ should also be credits for valuable assists.

### V.H.F. Scatter

The attention of a certain contemporary writer directed to the "World's Record" on the 420-Mc. which is held by F9BG and FASIH over a distance of 610 miles. . . . The first XE to XE 144-Mc. contact place on May 16 between XE1VA/mobile (using transmitter pictured in CQ, May 1954 on page 62) and Jeff XE1GL near Cuernavaca. . . . Speaking of 144 operation in Mexico. A recent visitor to the CQ editor's offices was Roberto Villasenor, XE2FC, of Tampico. Roberto is putting finishing touches on a rig for band with 100 watts input. He will use it with 144 element beam. Quite a bit of TV DX has been received in Tampico and Roberto hopes for contacts across the Gulf. . . . Can you imagine the surprise of Don VK2NO, a few months ago when he received a report from Dimitar Sibirska, Sofia, Bulgaria on Mc. CQ. The report was for May 8, 1947! It came out to within two hours and seems to be on its way up. Oddly enough, the report not only took three years to reach Don, but was also postmarked Findlay, Ohio. Can any of our readers explain?

### What the Gang Is Doing

Louie Cox, W7ACD (*Shelley, Idaho*), says that fellows should've paid attention to the "Piggy-back" pre-amp that was described in the June 1953 issue of CQ. Lou reports that he is using one on 6-meters and it really helps out on those weak signals. W7ACD also heard or worked the following on 50-Mc. during the month of May; W5SFW, W5HVP, W5MJD, W5HVV, WØZJB, W6ANN, WØWKB, W9VZP, W6EIB, W6BWG, W9QUV, WØYUQ, W9WOK, W5CPZ, W4OXC, W6TM and W6TTB. The band open on May 13, 22 and 26 from Shelley.

Sam Thompson, W7POL (*Klamath Falls, Oregon*) reports that he is getting ready to fire up on both 2 meters. He plans on a 600-watt rig with a Tri-converter ahead of his NC-183 on 2 meters. A "Back" ahead of the receiver will be used on 6. The antennas will be a 12-element beam on 144 and a 4-job on 50 Mc. Good luck to Sam on stirring up in a rare spot.

Hartzell Boren, W9FVI (*Greenwood, Ind.*) sent a long letter complaining about the lack of "Joe John" dope in the column, but not one word on in his area. I must admit to some confusion point. How is this department to obtain said information? Maybe W9FVI can supply some carrier in his letters don't have anything "printable" in them.

C. G. Hoffman, W9ZHL (*Terre Haute, Ind.*) to forget the annual VHF Picnic at the Turkey State Park on July 25th. This has always been standing VHF meeting in the mid-west and is well attended. If possible, be sure to come and meet us. You've been working on the air. Chuck also reported the 6-meter CD net is moving along and now has mobiles and 10 home stations with activity throughout the entire day.

Have you a copy of the  
"Mobile Handbook?"

Have you ordered "Single Sideband  
Techniques?"

## ANTENNASCOPE-54

(from page 20)

onic frequency to harmonic frequency. Fig-  
e 5c shows the current distribution of a 3rd-  
harmonic antenna, also called three half-waves.  
Notice that it contains as many high-current  
intensity points as there are  $\frac{1}{2}$ -waves in the antenna.  
The Antennascope may be connected at any  
of them to analyze the antenna. Also, a low-  
impedance feed line may be connected at any  
of them, although better balance is obtained  
by feeding it as close to the center as practical.  
In general, the first maximum current point in  
any antenna occurs  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave from the end, with  
subsequent, high-current points occurring each  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave from the end.

If the Antennascope meter should indicate  
current flow when the Antennascope is connect-  
ed to a long antenna and before the Dipper is  
connected, then, in all probability, r-f energy  
is being picked up by the antenna from a pow-  
erful broadcast station. By plugging a pair of  
phones into J1 of the Antennascope-54 or connect-  
ing them in series with one meter lead on  
the Antennascope Jr., the interfering signal can  
be identified aurally.

Often, reversing the antenna connections to  
the Rx terminals will drop the strength of the  
desired signal to zero. Or, if it is not too  
strong, the Dipper may be tone modulated\*,  
and the Antennascope nulled for minimum  
strength of the tone in the phones. Other-  
wise, you will have to wait until the interfering  
station leaves the air before testing the an-  
tenna.

## High-Impedance Measurements

On occasion, it may be necessary to measure  
very-high impedance, such as the feed point  
of certain co-linear arrays Fig. 5d. A  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave  
line may be used to bring the impedance within  
the range of the Antennascope. Knowing  
the line impedance ( $Z_0$ ) and the resistance of  
( $Z_s$ ) required to produce a null, the un-  
known impedance is easily calculated by re-  
arranging formulas (2) or (3):

\* Most grid-dip oscillators can be tone modulated by inserting the output of a small audio oscillator into their phone jacks.

(Continued on next page)

## UHF TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER

### APS-13

**\$4.95**



Freq. range 415-420 MC. 5 stages of 30 MC. IF amplifier. Complete with R.F. and I.F. sections. Less dynamotor, tubes, and tube shields. With schematic. Excellent condition. A HOT BUY!

### ARB NAVY RECEIVER

105 to 9050 KC. Four Bands. Calibrated Dial, LF-SHIP-BC 80 & 40 Meter—Complete with Tubes and Dynamotor. For 24 Volt operation; easily converted to 110 V—12 to 6 Volt. Size: 8 1/4" x 7 1/4" x 15 1/4". Excellent cond.

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### BC-625 VHF

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Freq. range 100-156 MC. With modulation section and speech amplifier. Less tubes & crystals, with conversion dope. Used, good condition. (See Nov/53 CQ.)

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Here is the 2-meter superhet you have been looking for! Absolutely one of the BEST available today! Tunes from 100 to 156 Mcs, in four crystal channels. (Easily converted to continuous tuning.) Tube lineup is as follows: 717A—R.F. 717A—Mixers, 2—12SH7—1st & 2nd I.F. 16.9 MC. Excel. Cond. See Dec./53 CQ for conversion.

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16.9 Mc. EXCEL. COND. See Dec./53 CQ for conversion

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RS-38 MIKE. Carbon type for ARC-4. NEW..... \$4.95  
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Includes push-pull 6L6 amplifier, variable speed synchronous drive motor and rewind. Complete with tubes, but less tape and reel. CHECKED OUT. Approx. wt: 65 lbs. \$22.50  
Excellent condition

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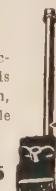
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(from preceding page)

$$Z_r = (Z_0)^2/Z_s$$

A  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave, 300-ohm line will invert ohms to 90 ohms; 2,000 ohms to 45 ohms, so on.

For accurate results, the line must be wave long at the test frequency, and each of the antenna must resonate to the same frequency.

Quarter-wave lines (or odd integral multiples thereof) may be used, instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lines, in the antenna tests already described, but the line impedance must be known, the actual antenna impedance calculated with the aid of formula (8).

### Measuring Very Low Impedances

The feed-point impedance of parasitic and low-frequency mobile antennas may be less than ten ohms. Although this low-impedance may be inverted through the use of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave line, there is a simpler way of measuring it.

Just connect a non-inductive resistor between



Method of using the Antennoscope Jr. is to connect the "hot" Rx terminal and the load. The measured impedance will be the load impedance plus the added resistance. For example, if a 50-ohm resistor is used and the Antennoscope reads 54 ohms, the actual load resistance is four ohms.

### Vertical Antennas

To determine the characteristics of a vertical antenna, connect the Antennoscope between the antenna and ground or the ground and radials and proceed as before. The radial resistance will be in the 30 to 35-ohm range.

The impedance at the feed point of a ground-plane antenna may be increased by "drooping" the radials downward. The Antennoscope will indicate when the impedance has reached the desired value, which is usually about 50 ohms, to match 50-ohm coaxial cable.

(Continued on page 50)

**"COMMANDER" TRANSMITTER**

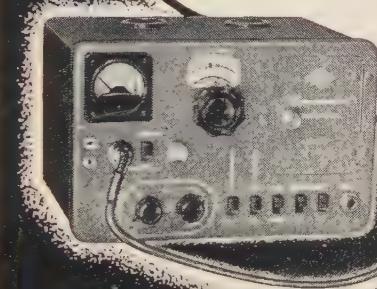
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coverage of 75-40-20-15-11 and 10 meter amateur bands and are readily changed from front of housing. The output circuit eliminates loading problems frequently present with pi networks where the load is short, loaded mobile antenna. Circuit also couples into balanced or unbalanced lines, can be quickly converted to "Pi" or "L" networks by simple wiring change. Driver is bandswitched. The Commander uses any standard carbon or PA-type dynamic or crystal microphone. No preamp required.

**SIZE:** 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ " high,  
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide,  
7 $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep.



An excellent VFO is available as a companion unit for the Commander. This is an extremely stable, low drift unit and uses no tubes—requires no operating voltage—coax cable, (furnished) plugs into fitting on Commander panel. Unit covers 75-40-20-15-11-10 meter amateur bands. Very rugged and compact—can mount next to transmitter or on steering column.

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catalepsy of the capacitors, rheumatiz of the resistors, dysentery of the dials, bursitis of the bandswitch, cirrhosis of the shields, filariasis of the filters? Tch, tch, a pity . . . such a nice old receiver. Well, as we were saying, it's too bad it wasn't traded before it was too late. If your old receiver is creaking at the joints and can't seem to stand the gaff of present-day QRM and wearying

contest sessions, it'll pay you to drop a card to our Communications Equipment Division. Tell us the model number of the receiver you want and the receiver you'd like to trade—you'll be surprised at our terrific trade-in offer. By the way, if you don't have our latest Supplement (No. 139), we'd sure like to send you a copy. Write Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Dept. 16-G-4, Chicago 80, Ill.



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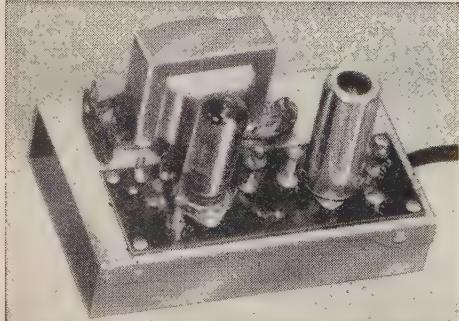
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(from page 48)

Mobile and other loaded antennas may be analyzed in the same manner as other verticals. Their feed-point impedance may be as low as five ohms. Therefore, an added series resistance may be required to measure the exact value.

**Parasitic Arrays**

The driven element of a parasitic array is adjusted with the aid of the *Antennoscope* in the same way as any other dipole. Impedance readings will normally fall between a few ohms and 100 ohms. Do not be surprised if two apparently identical arrays show up considerable differences on the *Antennoscope*. Also, it is not unusual to discover more than one null in a close-spaced array. In a 3-element array, for example, there may be partial nulls at the self-resonant frequencies of the reflector and director, as well as at the resonant frequency of the radiator. Careful attention to the standard length formula (7) will eliminate confusion from these multiple nulls.

Normally, the reflector runs 5 per cent longer and the director 4 per cent shorter than the radiator. Varying their lengths seldom increases the gain of the array, but doing so will shift the resonant frequency and the center impedance of the radiator. Changes in their length can only be made intelligently with the aid of a field-strength meter.

**Measuring Standing-Wave Ratios**

The actual standing-wave ratio of a feed line can be measured in several ways with an *Antennoscope*. If the *Antennoscope* shows a complete null with *R1* set to the line impedance and the *Dipper* set to resonant frequency of the antenna, the *SWR* is 1:1.

When the line is not flat, comparing the line impedance ( $Z_0$ ) with the setting of ( $Z_s$ ) required to null the *Antennoscope* will also indicate the *SWR*, thusly:

$$SWR = Z_0/Z_s \text{ or } Z_s/Z_0 \quad (9)$$

Also the *Antennoscope* may be calibrated to read *SWR* directly. Set *R1* to the impedance of the line upon which measurements are to be made. Adjust coupling to the *Dipper* for full-scale meter deflection with the *Rx* terminals open. Without disturbing any of these adjustments, connect different non-inductive resistors across the *Rx* terminals and note the current on the meter.

A resistance equal to *R1* will, of course, produce zero current. Higher and lower resistance will cause the meter to indicate. Prepare curve of *SWR* vs. current readings up to about 10 to 1. In the future to read *SWR*, set *R1* to the predetermined value and determine the line *SWR* by comparing the meter deflection with the calibration curve.

# You Asked For It!

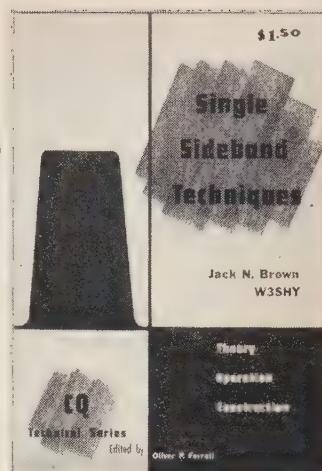
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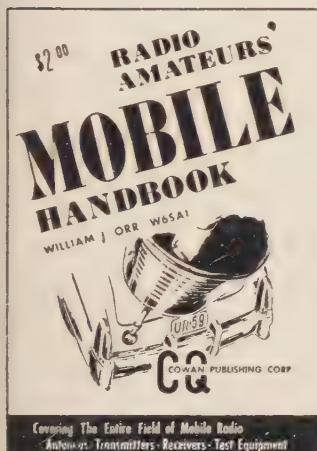
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(from page 50)

In common with other resistance-type bridges, these last two methods of determining line SWR give entirely accurate results only when the antenna is resonant and the line an integral multiple of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave\* at the frequency, because they are not capable of properly evaluating the reactive component introduced by non-resonant operation.

### Other Uses Of The Antennoscope

Many additional uses for the *Antennoscope* 54 and the *Antennoscope Jr.* will suggest themselves to the reader.

\* or of a  $\frac{1}{4}$  wave.—Editor.

### TVI FILTER

(from page 16)

plate about 2 inches square and bolting with bolts to the bottom of the can. At the base of the cavity the r-f current density is high. For this reason care should be taken to see that good electrical connection is made between center conductor and the bottom of the can.

The connectors for the input and output should be either soldered or bolted into place, depending on the type used. The location is shown in Fig. 2 as about 3 inches up from the bottom of the cavity for the can we used. The height of the center conductor is 6.75 inches, or just high enough so that the end capacity effects are not too great when the top is soldered back on to close up the can. The can should be opened with as clean a job of "can opening" as you the XYL can do. The top should be soldered back on when all parts are inserted.

The cavity will work best when connected to the output of the transmitter through a piece of co-ax cable about one-quarter wavelength. At no time should the output of the cavity be left unloaded. The voltages developed due to the high VSWR produced by an open line may damage the connectors.

With the cavity connected the tuning procedure in the transmitter will not change. However, the point of "dip" may change on the final plate circuit dial. This is due to a very slight reactance term in the insertion impedance of the cavity.

The best tuning procedure is to dip the final and uncouple it slightly. Then resonate the cavity as indicated by the r-f crystal probe. The transmitter may then be fully loaded and tuned as usual. The results measured on the cavity are shown in Fig. 4. It can be seen that we realized as high as 50 db. attenuation at 200 Mc. We did not bother to measure

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TUBES!	TUBES!
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thing above 400 Mc. or below 40 Mc. since we feel that most of the "junk" coming out of a 2-meter transmitter will fall in that range. The curve speaks for itself giving both the loaded Q of the cavity from  $Q = f/\Delta f$ ; where  $\Delta f$  is the bandwidth at the 3 db. points, and the attenuation we can expect at any point. For example, if you know a transmitter has an undesirable 72 Mc. response you can easily see that 27 db. attenuation can be expected at this frequency. When we consider the ease of mechanical construction and the low electrical power loss of the cavity, the results in terms of attenuation of undesirable signals are most gratifying.

## DX NEWS

(from page 31)

with Clipperton, passing WØYXO. FO8AJ also put W6AM on 171 A3 . . . Al, W8PQQ, and Howy, W2AGW, are neck and neck at 243 with FO8AJ under their belts . . . W6SYG, W3EVW and WsBHW stand at 242 with Clipperton and W8BHW's EA9DE and CEØAA. W3EVW hits a phone total of 166 with FO8AJ, EA9DD and VP8AN. . . . W6MX goes to 241 with FO8AJ while W6ADP also lands on 241 by coming up to date with FO8AJ, EA9DC, VSSELA, ZC2MAC and CEØAA . . . George, VE4RO, now roosts on 238 thanks to Clipperton while W6DZZ jumps to 235 with OD5AX, 4W1UU, EA9DF, FR7ZA, VK1HM and FO8AJ . . . W6GDJ, with FO8AJ, makes it 231 . . . El, WTBD, goes to 228 with CEØAA, ST2AR, EA9DE, FO8AJ and VP2DA . . . W7TI goes to 221 with FO8AJ while W6DLY added FOSAJ and VR3A to reach 219 . . . Epsie, W6EPZ, hits 214 with additions of YJ1AB, OD5LX, CEØAA, EA9DF, FO8AJ and VR3A . . . W6BUD also adds six to reach 208 . . . W6BUO adds FO8AJ, VR3A, FX8AC, VK9OK, EA9DF and VP2GX for 148 . . . W8KIA leads the 39 zoners with a modest 230 thanks to Clipperton QSO. This jumped him over W5ASG's 238.

KV4AA went to 236 with FO8AJ and Al, W2WZ, jumped to 234 with ZA1KAC, FL8UU and FO8AJ . . . W3EPV comes up to date with FB8EB, ZD1TA, FB8ZZ, SVØWG, CEØAA, EA9DD, VQ9UU and FO8AJ giving him 230 . . . WI1BH adds 15 new ones to give him 223 . . . Howy, W2QdH, tags along with 223, courtesy of FO8AJ . . . Mike, W9FKC, adds EA9DD, VP2GRO, FO8AJ, VK9CK and VR3A to reach 216 while W9HUZ reaches 206 with HI6EC and FO8AJ . . . Carl, W1ZL, adds FO8AJ for No. 205. FO8AJ also pushed W3KDP to an even 200 . . . Buck, W4RBQ, came up with Clipperton and JZØKF to hit 195 while W6GPB goes to 193 with EA9DF, ZB2A, IIBNU/T and FO8AJ . . . W9ABA rises to 179 with EA9AP, OD5XX and FO8AL . . . W8VLK submits 17, overdue, additions to land on 177 . . . TF3SF nabbed FB8ZZ and FB8BB for 39 zones . . . W6CAE moves to 145 with 32 additions . . . Tom, TI2TG, grabbed FO8AJ, and lengthened his lead as No. 1 man in the 38 zone group . . . Bill, WIHA, added ZS8D, VP8AI, MP4BBE and VS9SD to reach 202 while Bob, WØCTKX, came up with CEØAA, SVØWA, EA9DD and FO8AJ to rest on 184 . . . W4EPA went to 155 with FO8AJ and ZC4IP . . . Dixie, W2ZVS, reached 163 with EA9DF while Sam, W3AXT, nabbed VK9OK, ZS7D and FY7YC for a 157 total . . . Jim, W5FXN, rests on 165 with VP2GRO, VR3A and FO8AJ while the latter two also helped Miles, W6ZZ, to reach 135.

Lou, W1MCW, ran her phone total to 211 with ZC5VR while Willard, W1NWQ, was close behind with 206 helped by FO8AJ . . . FO8AJ also moved TI2TG to 182 on phone . . . KV4BB gets in the act with 35-186 to lead the 38 zoners and then, whoops, adds MP4QAH for 187!

WIFH hooked HKØEV, A3 . . . W8JGU added FO8AJ, HI6EC, VK9RM, JZØKF and MP4BBK . . . W2MOJ nabbed FO8AJ, A3, ISLV and MP4BBK . . . TI2TG nabbed 26 HKØ calls!! . . . W9UKG reached 100 with FK8AL and VQ5DZ . . . First W2 for VR3A was W2AGW . . . SM5AQW is up to 70 on 3.5 Mc. with EI2X,

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**D103T - DeLuxe 10m 3-EI. T** match, \$25.95. 1—8' Boom, 1" Alum. Tubing; 3—6' Center Elements, 1" Alum. Tubing; 6—6' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—T Match (4'), Polystyrene Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

**S202N - Std. 20m 2-EI. (No T)**, \$21.95. 1—12' Boom, 1" Alum. Tubing; 2—12' Center Elements, 1" Alum. Tubing; 4—12' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

**D202T - DeLuxe 20m 2-EI. T** match, \$24.95. 1—12' Boom, 1" Alum. Tubing; 2—12' Center Elements, 1" Alum. Tubing; 4—12' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—T Match (8'), Polystyrene Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

**S202N - Std. 20m 3-EI. (No T)**, \$31.95. 2—12' Booms, 1" Alum. Tubing; 2—12' Center Elements, 1" Alum. Tubing; 4—12' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

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**S203N - Std. 20m 3-EI. (No T)**, \$34.95. 1—12' Boom, 1" Alum. Tubing; 3—12' Center Elements, 1" Alum. Tubing; 6—12' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—T Match (8'), Polystyrene Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

**D203T - Std. 20m 3-EI. T** match, \$37.95. 1—12' Boom, 1" Alum. Tubing; 3—12' Center Elements, 1" Alum. Tubing; 6—12' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—T Match (8'), Polystyrene Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

**S203N - Std. 20m 3-EI. (No T)**, \$46.95. 2—12' Booms, 1" Alum. Tubing; 3—12' Center Elements, 1" Alum. Tubing; 6—12' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—T Match (8'), Polystyrene Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

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**D104T - DeLuxe 10m 4-EI. T** match, \$24.95. 1—12' Boom, 1" Alum. Tubing; 4—6' Center Elements, 5/8" Alum. Tubing; 8—6' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—T Match (4'), Polystyrene Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

**S152T - Std. 15m 3-EI. T** match, \$34.95. 1—12' Boom, 1" Alum. Tubing; 3—12' Center Elements, 1" Alum. Tubing; 6—12' End Inserts, 7/8" Alum. Tubing; 1—T Match (8'), Polystyrene Tubing; 1—Beam Mount.

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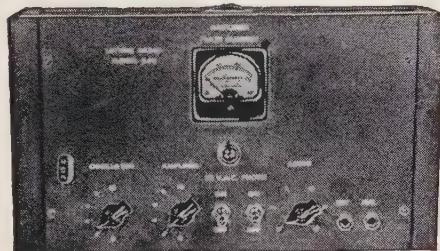
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(Continued on next page)

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(from preceding page)

AP2K, KZ5DE, VP9BK and 4S7NG . . . **W8BHW** went to 124 on 21 Mc. with VP1GG, KW6BB, VP3YG, KJ6BA and FO8AJ. Lindys phone total for this band is 103 . . . Max, W6ALQ, with new wooden frame beam, nabbed ZC5VS, ZP5AY, EA9DF, ZE3JP, OQ5CP, VP8AJ, YN1AA and others . . . **W6YY** rec'd A3 QSL's from VK1HM and ZC5VM . . . 160 meter QSO's at **WSFIM** this season included 15 with ZL3RB, 2 with ZL1WW and one with ZL1BY. Walt runs 150 watts to a 160-meter ground plane antenna, top section loaded, 93 feet up . . . **VE3IG** has an even 50 on 3.5 with GW3ZV and EA4CH . . . Mickey, W8YIN, nabbed MP4QAH, ZD6BX and FO8AJ for new ones . . . Bill, W2SDB, has 79 to show for a year on the air. He has nabbed IT1AGA, CX4CZ, ZD4BQ, 5A2FA, HK4AB and EA9DF . . . **W3CGS** is up to 178 with such as CR5SP, ST2NW and EA9DE on phone. Harry nabbed 72 countries on 21 Mc. in '53 with 64 cards to show for it. Not a bad average . . . **W6ZAT** has worked VR3A on 3.5! . . . Bill, **W6OHX**, only runs from 25 to 40 watts, but that was good enough to drag in such as FK8AO, VR3A, VS6CG, KX6BU, KR6AA and many others.

## Here and There

W5PPI has the log of **KF3AB** covering the period from Nov. 29, 1953 to Feb. 19, 1954 and will be glad to replace any missing QSL's . . . It appears that the rumor that Russian amateurs might be allowed to contact V stations, after May 1, had no basis in fact. We have heard nothing to indicate that their restrictions have been loosened . . . **VQ4DW** is now on a six-month leave in England and may be contacted at 28 Kings Ave., Carshalton Beeches, Surrey . . . **4S7XG** is due home from Ceylon shortly . . . ZS6ACD is now **ZS1ACD** . . . TI2TG received his **WFJS** and **WAJAD** awards after a six-month wait . . . **ZD6RD** was heard on 21,257, A3, working KV4BB . . . G6ZO received visits from ST2AR at W3LYK/Antarctica . . . W1OMY is now **K2BIB** . . . W3AXT seeks QSL from **CMIAR** . . . W1WLW/1 w.

## Japanese Award

The Japan DX Radio Club (JDXRC) will present a "WJDXR" Certificate to any amateur station submitting proof of contact with five, or more, JDXRC members. Some active members are: JA's IAAW, LAB, 1AF, ICC, ICR, 1KF, 2DO, 3IW, 5BQ, 6AO, 7CS, 8AA, 9AB (ex-2WB), ØAA, ØAB, etc. QSO's should date after September 1, 1952. Contact Kiyoshi Mizoguchi, JA1BK, Box 7, Nerima, Tokyo, Japan for further details.

operate from Gilmanton, N.H. each week-end during summer . . . KV4AA was No. 60 for W1TSP . . . ZE visited K2BZT, he now works for BOAC and hopes get his old call of G2CZT back. He plans 160 and meter operation . . . W2AOS/KG6 now keys from W3E . . . We regret to report the passing of **VK5FL**. GM3EYP, ex-VP8AP, may become a U.S. citizen. K6CST is none other than old W4ABY . . . W4OI Sparky, now keys from SVØWA . . . WØKBD sends cards from VP7NB and OE13USA for 100% average. PI2TG reports rumor that VU7BX is active from Di Garcia Island. Location unknown . . . W8VLK received WAA Certif No. 115.

## New Addresses

AB1US (Formosa)—APO 63, c/o P.M. San Francisco Calif.  
EL2P, EL2X—Via W1JOJ (EL2P, c/o P.A.A. Box Harbel, Liberia).  
JK0 Expedition—L.C.R.A. Apartado Postal 584, Bogota, Colombia.  
VQ4CF—Sailor, Box 5163, Nairobi, Kenya.  
W8DUY—Don Zapfapel, R.F.D. 5, Ashland, Ohio (QTH).  
YU1AD—Mirko Voznjak, 152 Baje Sekulica, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.  
ZC7DO—Paddy, Box 01, APO MELF 12, GPO, London, England.

Thanks to W2WZ, W6MUR, W6BL.

**TEST EQUIPMENT**  
in the  
**HAM SHACK**

(from page 27)

checking electrolytics. From the time an ordinary electrolytic is manufactured, its days are numbered. Heat and overload increase its mortality rate. However, to offset this disadvantage they carry the widest tolerance of any common condenser. Because they are most suited for audio bypass and filter use they can be considered acceptable with variations as great as minus 25% or plus 200% from their rated values. Even this range can be exceeded with caution. And a word to the new Ham, always keep the electrolytics in low frequency uses. If r.f. is present in the same circuit shunt the electrolytic with a mica or ceramic condenser.

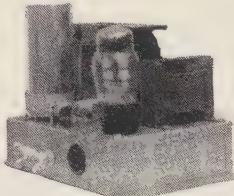
**Checking Paper Capacitors**

Though robbed of some of its popularity by the new ceramics, the paper condenser is still used in great quantities. Paper capacitors seldom change much in value. A good "open-intermittent-short" check will usually tell the story except when sorting unmarked lots. The bulk of paper units today are non-inductive, that is, they are constructed in such a manner as to keep the internal inductance of the foil roll and leads to a minimum. This increases their efficiency at the higher frequencies. Unless one is sure that a particular paper condenser is of the noninductive type, its use should be limited to the broadcast, audio and intermediate frequencies. Even for these frequencies they should be used only for bypass and blocking purposes.

In using condensers make sure the breakdown voltage rating is sufficient for the job that they must do. Recently we had occasion to check a code practice oscillator of the usual variety using a battery tube, an interstage transformer and 45 voltage of "B" battery. In this particular case re-occurring peaks of 1200 volts were measured on the plate. While this is not common, don't belittle the voltages which can occur across the common plate to grid coupling capacity. It is a good rule to have the voltage rating of the condenser at least twice the value of the d-c voltage across it and more when practical.

The mica, which is one of the oldest condenser types, and the ceramic, which is one of the later additions to the family of condensers, have two things in common. Their use can be ex-

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10 MFD	1500VDC	3.75
15 MFD	1500VDC	4.50
2 MFD	2000VDC	2.25
3 MFD	2000VDC	2.95
4 MFD	2000VDC	3.95
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tended into the ultra-high frequency ranges, and they can be manufactured in various forms which are very stable. The present popularity of slug tuned circuits depends to a great extent upon the stability of mica and certain types of ceramics when used as the capacitive element in the resonant circuit.

However, for this type of work the (red) silvered mica is much preferred. When the ceramic types are used in resonant circuits never use the general purpose varieties which

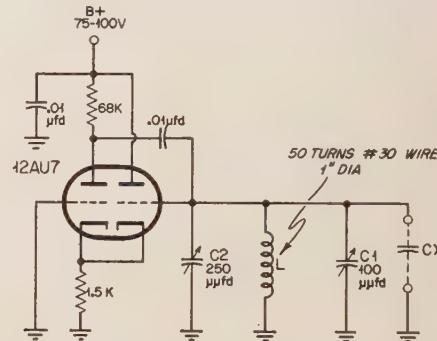


Fig. 7. A simple oscillator circuit for use in checking small value condenser at radio frequencies.

are intended for bypass and blocking only. The temperature coefficient of many of these is so poor that the only tolerance specification which can be given them is a minimum capacity below which they will not fall. This is of little importance, however, in reference to the bypass purposes for which they are intended, and should be taken into consideration when they are checked for capacity.

For those who use fixed condensers in tuned circuits, the small values from 1.0  $\mu\text{ufd}$ . to 1  $\mu\text{ufd}$ . are very important. The reactance of these very small values is so great at the 60-cycle frequency used in most ordinary bridges, that the accuracy of measurement begins to decrease in this range. For this reason we have found this little gadget diagrammed in Fig. 7 to be very handy around the shack.

### Measuring Very Low Capacities

This tester consists of a stable one-tube oscillator which can be operated from any small power supply and will deliver in the vicinity of 75 to 100 volts at 5 to 10 ma. The operation is as follows. A broadcast receiver is tuned to a local station at the high frequency end of the broadcast band and adjusted to a comfortable level output.

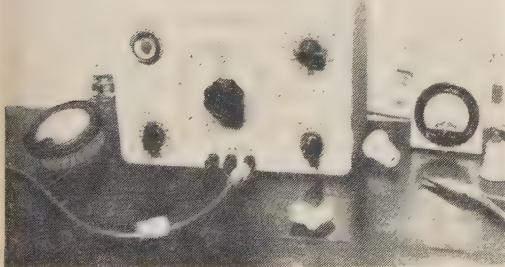
After warming the little tester up, Condenser  $C_1$  is set with its plates closed or fully meshed. This condenser is a straight line capacity with circular plate style. This setting should correspond to the zero setting on the dial used.

*C1.* After this is done tune *C2* until a beat is heard with the broadcast station. Then carefully zero in the test oscillator until it is at zero beat on the receiver.

If the small value of capacity being tested is now connected at the terminals marked *Cx*, the frequency of the test oscillator will be lowered, producing an audio beat in the receiver. If the system is restored to zero beat by opening *C1*, the amount of capacity removed from the circuit by opening *C1* will equal the amount in *Cx*. In making a scale for *C1* the calibration will be in reverse to those normally used, or, the 100  $\mu\text{fd}$ . point on the scale will occur when the condenser is wide open and the zero  $\mu\text{fd}$ . point will be reached when the condenser is closed. The leads to *Cx* should be as short and rigid as possible although lead capacity will be cancelled out when *C2* is zeroed.

Calibration may be accomplished by testing several small condensers of known value and then plotting a curve. This will be accurate enough for most Ham work. It is surprising what a linear scale even the low priced tuning condensers will give. Of course, *C2* is only for zero setting and can have any style of plate shape.

This method is usable up to values of 1000  $\mu\text{fd}$ . or more until *C1* becomes rather bulky. One advantage of this little tester is that it



Wondering if there is a short or break in your co-ax feedline? Just measure the capacity with the checker and figure the distance from the manufacturer's specifications on  $\mu\text{fd}/\text{ft}$ .

checks the capacity at radio frequency which is closer to the actual operating conditions. Even higher frequencies can be used if desired by merely changing the coil.

Although much of the material in this portion of our test equipment series has been concerned with developing the basic principals of capacity checking, we hope to have material of interest to the more advanced amateur in the near future. Of course, we're speaking of the impedance bridge which gives a more complete test of inductance, capacity and resistance.

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### TRANSMITTERS

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T-23/ARC-5. 100-156 MC. With two 832 tubes. Used, good condition.....	19.95

BC-456 MODULATOR. Used, good cond. \$ 1.95
MD-7/ARC-5 MODULATOR, Used,
good cond. .... 14.95
C-30/ARC-5 XMTR. CONTROL BOX.... 4.95

### CO-AX SPECIAL!

110 Ft. roll RG-8/U Co-axial Cable with PL-259 on each end. Brand New. Per roll

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A surplus screen grid radar tube which duplicates many of the features of the 4-250 at far less the cost. Send for complete dope sheet. A pair will surprise you!

APS-13 Refer to our old ads ..... \$8.95  
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## PROPAGATION

(from page 35)

the equatorial sporadic E during the summer months. The data also clearly indicates that sporadic E occurs in patches. These patches were seldom found occurring simultaneously at points closer together than a few hundred miles. Additional observations made at Stanford by Helliwell, accurately placed the predominance height of the sporadic E layers at 100 kilometers above the earth (62.5 miles) in winter and near 110 kilometers (69 miles) in summer. Sporadic E was also found to peak in occurrence at night, with another peak noticed near noon on the sporadic E occurring during the winter months.

## NOVICE SHACK

(from page 38)

license and want a "General Class" license, do you have to appear before the FCC examiner to take the code test?

The answer to both of these questions is "yes." However, if you live more than 75 miles from a point where the FCC holds amateur license examinations at least five times a year, or can certify by a doctor's certificate your inability to appear at such an examination point, are eligible to apply for the "Conditional Class" license which grants the same privileges as the "General Class."

## HELP WANTED

(to obtain a Novice license)

Johnnie Jones (16), 1012 Madison St., Valparaiso, Ind.

Bob Pence (13), 406 Center St., Valparaiso, Ind.

Francis L. Jacobs, 4 Wilson St., Anson, Me.

Box 57. Phone Madison 6-3293.

Richard Bush (15), 1538 N. Volustia, Wichita, Kans.

Russell Canten (32), 56 Brooklyn Ave., Buffalo 8, N. Y.

Carl D. Stier, III (17), 5816 Lafayette Ave., Omaha, Nebr. (Also wants pen pals.)

Jim Le Monds (15), 11212 Miloann St., Arcadia, Calif., phone FO 04001.

K. J. Farnsworth (35), 3708 South 23rd East Salt Lake City, Utah.

Yvan Deputter, 40 Denison, Granby, Que., Canada. Tel. 7650 (Just starting).

Duncan C. Sinclair (18), 402 3rd St., S.W. Mourtrie, Ga.

Don Reynolds (18), 5613-16th North East Seattle 5, Wash.

Jack Perkins (16), 423 Bentley Ave., Beverly N.J. (Is waiting for his Novice license. Wants pen pals. Will answer all letters.)

Howard Gomes, 96 Main St., Pawtucket, R.I.

Peter Butler (13), 88 South Ave., Whitman, Mass. Phone 1352.

license, but is issued by mail. Those in the Armed Services who can show inability to appear at an examination point by presenting a signed statement from their Commanding Officer are also eligible to apply for "Conditional Class" license.

George, WN3YJG, writes from Philadelphia, Pa.: I have had my ticket for about three months. I have had about 175 contacts in 14 states and Canada. I run 17 watts to a 6L6 on 3740 kc. My antenna is 14 feet long, and the receiver is an S-38C. I am 14 years old and would like to hear from other teen-age amateurs in the Philadelphia area. My address is 914 Neptune Philadelphia 11, Pa."

Ex-Novice Roy, W3WAF, reports on his activities dropping the "N" from his call. "Dear Herb: My DX has been KZ5CI, CO8HB, DL4EN, HH3RC, KW4WA, and CN8FL, all with 20 to 25 watts HH3RC and CO8HB were in the 7.2-Mc. Novice band. Also, I have worked 43 states. Still need Wyo., Utah, Nev., and Mont. I would like to make a sketch of any WN's in those states. . . . I have worked on

Margaret, WN5AXC in Dallas, Texas. I sure got a big surprise one day, when her dad, W5EVJ, called me on the telephone!" (Why did he call? Editor)

Dick, KN2HLA, certainly has not wasted much time. He reports: "I have been on the air for five weeks and three days. So far I have worked 25 states and Canada, with 19 confirmed, all on the 7.2-Mc. band. My best DX is California. My transmitter is a Heath AT-1, the antenna is 67 feet long, end fed, and the receiver is an S-40B. I am 15 years old and am on the air every morning until 10:00 a.m."

Glenn, WN5BWV, writes: "The enclosed photograph is proof positive that I take my amateur radio seriously. New Mexico is one of the states that allow amateurs to purchase call-letter license plates for their cars, but mine is the first Novice call-letter license plate I have seen. . . . I have made over 100 contacts in the few months I have been a Novice. I have worked 16 states, mostly on the 3.7-Mc. band. My transmitter is a TR-75TV, and the receiver is an S-40B. . . . The Novice way of getting into amateur radio is swell for the youngsters as well as some of us middle-age fellows. I think we owe a debt of gratitude to all the clubs and individuals who put in so much effort on this program. I, for one, would like to say thanks for a job well done."

Louise, WN3WRE, comes through with another of her interesting reports from Johnstown, Pa. "Dear Herb: I cannot understand why so many Novices complain that they do not get QSL cards. With about three exceptions, I have had a confirmation for every contact, and I now have 14 states confirmed. Fourteen states! This is a horrible record which I blush to admit when I read the letters saying 'Dear Herb: I got my ticket a month ago and now have thirty states.' I would adore meeting these supermen. . . . However, I do agree with the howls about long CQ's. Point being I get so darned bored waiting for them to quit and sign. Some times, I don't wait. . . . I get some interesting results now that I have some ease yakking with my hand instead of with my mouth. I was carrying on a silly conversation with a KN2 one



Russ, WN1ZRF, Sherborn, Mass., "couldn't get out of New England" on 3.7 Mc. He is now on 7177 kc. and has over 100 contacts in fifteen states.

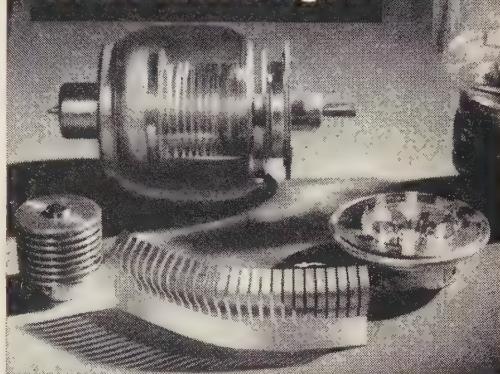
midnight. Two days later, I got a letter from my Mother telling me that I should not flirt with strange men—not even Hams—while Bill was working. Seems W3WET sat and copied our contact and entertained my family with it at breakfast the next day. No privacy."

Dave, WNSPKX, says, "Each month when CQ arrives, the first thing I turn to is the Novice Shack. All the Novices want to get their two cents worth in; so I would like to know how much it would cost a word. . . . Every day, I am hanging around 7180 kc. I run 70 watts and have an SX-71 receiver. I have worked 42 states, WP4, KL7, CO2, VE7, VE8 in a few months. I am trying for WAS. I am 12 years old."

Steve, K2EOF, offers his help to anyone in the New York City seeking a Novice license. His address is: Stephen M. Aug, 175 West 93rd St., New York 25, N. Y. Phone: RIVERSIDE 9-5523. He can be reached by phone most evenings.

(Continued on page 60)

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## Classified Ads

Advertising in this section pertains to amateur radio activities. The publishers of CQ do not guarantee any product or service advertised in this section. Please print or typewrite copy. Remittance in full must accompany copy.

RATES: 25c per word per insertion for commercial business organizations.

5c per word per insertion for individuals on a non-commercial basis.

CLOSING DATE: July 25, for the Sept. issue.

WRITE: CQ Magazine, 67 West 44th St., N. Y. 36, N.Y. Attention, Jeanne C. Gillespie.

### Wanted:

NEED BC-348 receiver. W. Richards, 4908 Hampden Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

WANTED: Complete sets or any parts used with: APR-4, BC-610, BC-614, BC-939, BC-729, ART-18, ATC, DY-12, DY-17, CU-25, loading coil, BC-312, BC-342, BC-348. Cash or trade for new or used equipment. Arrow Appliance Co., 38 Exchange St., Lynn, Massachusetts.

ALL SURPLUS equipment for cash. BC-221, I-56, TS-13, TS-14/AP, TS-263, etc.; and receivers, BC-348, BC-312, BC-342, AR-88, RBL, RAO, RBG; also TCS, BC-610, BC-614, R5A/ARN-7, ART-18, DY-17. We buy or swap technical manuals. Amber Company, 398 Greenwich Street, New York 3, N.Y. B.Eekman 3-6509.

WE WANT your used gear. Highest trade-in allowance on National, Hallicrafters, RME, Hammarlund, Gonset, Morrow, Johnson, etc. Write or call, C & G Radio Supply Co., 2502-6 Jefferson Ave., BR-3181, Tacoma 2, Wash.

AN/APR-4 RECEIVERS and tuning units urgently needed! Engineering Associates, 434 Patterson Road, Dayton 9, Ohio.

WANTED: AN/ARC-3. Write R. Ritter, 4908 Hampden Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

JOHNSON VIKING I transmitter. Advise price, condition, final, etc. John Olson, W7TYW, Philipsburg, Mont.

WANTED: ART-13 ATC, DY-12, DY-17, CU-25, BC-342, BC-312, BC-348, BC-221, TS-178, TS-174, APR-4 and tuning units, RA-20, RA-87, TG-7 teletype, keyboard perforators, TCS and parts. BC-939, BC-614, BC-610, APN-9, ARC-1, ARC-3, 32V, 75A, 310 exciters, ARN-7, manuals. Will buy for cash or trade for new amateur equipment. Johnson, Viking, Ranger, Hammarlund, Hallicrafters, National, Elmac, Gonset, etc. All types electronic equipment taken in trade. Altronics, Boston 1, Massachusetts. Richmond 2-0048, 2-0916.

WANTED: Set of "AA" coils for HRO50T1. Reasonable. Will swap something or purchase. W3GHD, Box 34, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WANTED: BC-348 receivers. Write James S. Spivey Inc., 4908 Hampden Lane, Washington 14, D.C.

### Miscellaneous:

TRANSMITTER HUNTERS: We have a complete line of transmitter hunting equipment which is the product of many years experience of hunting and finding 10-meter hidden transmitters. Postcard brings information. W5NFC-W5QZZ, 2024 Ford St., Austin, Texas.

CRYSTALS? 2-meter? Etch surplus easily, cheaply. Instructions 35c W4ATE, 1001 Merritt, Old Hickory, Tenn.

INCREASE CODE SPEED. New method. Free particulars. D. H. Rogers, Fourth Street, Fanwood, N. J.

REPAIR on all makes of TEST EQUIPMENT, and kit construction, starting September First. Write now for free information. Bigelow Electronics, 135 North Pioneer Road, Beulah, Michigan.

GILFER ASSOCIATES offers new release from England 140-page "Radio Control for Model Ships, Boats and Aircraft." Paper bound-\$1.60, cloth bound \$2.10. Also the experimenters magazine from England, "The Radio Constructor." 6-month trial \$1.25; 12-month subscription \$2.50. Make checks payable Gilfer Associates, at P.O. Box 239, Grand Central Sta., New York 17, N.Y.

10, 15 & 20 METER BEAMS, aluminum tubing, etc. Perforated aluminum sheet for shielding. Radcliff's, Fostoria, Ohio.

Beautiful HANDPAINTED NECKTIES with your handle, call and antenna towers. Henry Schanding, W3RRF, Harrington, Delaware.

### For Sale:

FOR SALE: NC183D National Receiver. Used 6 hours Perfect condition. \$295 or best offer. F. W. Lindsay, Jr. 1523 West 9th St., Hastings, Nebraska.

DYNAMOTORS: 6 V input 425 output @ 375 m. Limited quantity. \$24.95. R. Mersey, W2TXI, 118 Franklin Ave., Lynbrook, L.I.N.Y.

SELLING OUT: Super-Pro SP-200 w/pwr/spkr/rs \$90; Meissner 150 B wo/extr \$85; LM-15 w/pwr/bc \$75; 4E27 \$5 (4); UTC #S-60 5v 22a 10 kv ins \$5 (-UTC LS12X line-grid \$10; hundreds other tubes/pair Heavy gear local only, rest FOB. K2BEX, 102 Roosevelt Court, Carle Place, L.I.N.Y.

FREE AUTOMOBILE with purchase of Collins 75A and 32V-3, Selectronic Supplies, Inc., 1320 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. Phone FU-3361.

FOR SALE: RME 45 Calomatic dial model \$100. BC-DM NBFM transmitter unconverted \$25. SCR-274 transmitter units \$15. W2CIT, 3919 Williams St., Seaford, N.Y.

SURPLUS SPECIALS! RG-8/U cable 100 ft. \$5.95; 1 ft. \$1.25; 500 ft. \$25.00. Coaxial connectors—PL-259 for \$2.25. SO-239 5 for \$2.00. New tubes—807 \$1.65, 811 \$2.25, 812A \$3.80, 813 \$10.50, 866A \$1.48, 304TH \$8.85, 872A \$3.95, 24G \$1.85. Postage extra. Request free bulletin and visit our new store for thousands of bargains. Want to buy or swap. Selsyns, Synchros, Servo Mot. Amplidynes, RTA-1B Aircraft Radio. Electronic Research 717 Arch Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

FOR SALE: 1951 Oldsmobile 4-door deluxe sedan equipped with complete mobile station, Sonar SRT-transmitter, Morrow 5-BR converter, Sherick Antenna, excellent performance of station and car, price \$1. Gonset Communicator used very little \$125; 2-m mobile antenna new \$4.00; Mallory dual vibrapack power supply \$22; Gonset mobile VFO \$10; Gonset Six Six Converter \$30. Reply to: C. Gallo, W2AWI, Lincoln School of Radio & TV, 1851 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.

SELL: HRO-50T1, perfect including 21Mc. coils, money order \$230, KW, BC221 VFO, bandswitch exc. PP 813 final, TVI filter, antenna tuner, cannot pack ship, \$250. W5QLY.

FOR SALE: Complete mobile unit. One Leece-Neville Amp alternator and 100 Amp regular. Elmac 54 H transmitter with dynamic push-to-talk mike. 10-2 Morrow converter with noise limiter. Sky line 20 & M mobile antenna with heavy duty mount. PE-108 d motor with relays, etc. Transmit and receiver switch. Assortment of coax-cable and fittings. Over \$485 worth of equipment. Make me an offer. Phil Summers, W8EJ, 410 Maple St., Delphos, Ohio.

75A3 less speaker, excellent, \$400. Pentron tape recorder mike \$40. Ray Megirian, W4WZV/2, 169-63 Ave., Whitestone, New York.

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JOHNSON VIKING Ranger Kit Form \$179.50 less tubes; with complete set of tubes \$199.95; also available wired ad tested; write for details. We trade and offer terms. largest inventory of used Ham equipment in New Eng- land. Write for latest list to W1BFT, Evans Radio, cord, New Hampshire.

JR SALE: Hallicrafters SX-42 in excellent condition. K. Hussar, Box 143, Oak Hill, West Virginia.

ELL: Boehme automatic keyer for Morse code \$145. Boehme Driver unit \$55. Boehme portable automatic ink corder \$175; SX-42 \$145; HRO Sr. \$125; NC100X \$95; King I TVID \$185; 32V-2 \$485. Want: Collins 310B, C-342 or BC-312, 75A2 or 75A-1. Tom Howard, W1AFN, Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass. Richmond 2-0048.

ELLING OUT: power supplies, speech equipment and modulators, walkie-talkie units, one KW generator, trans- formers power and modulator some are new, ECO with 7 final, three transmitters complete phone transmitter 5 watts input ready to operate only \$175. Send for list. 5HXC, Box 109, Blackwell, Oklahoma.

JR SALE: All equipment like new: HRO-50, coils ABCDEF Xtal. calbr. Viking I and VFO, TCS-14, AC d 12 volt DC supply. Remote and cables. Unused PE-3. New Varia 7.5 amp. B & W grid dipper. Collins ER VFO. Send card for complete list of power sup- plies, etc. W6HVI, 2207 48th Ave., Oakland, California.

ELL: Like New: 1 S-38-B receiver \$25; 1 Browning eq. meter model S-4 \$50; 1 Carter dynamotor 6v input 0 v output @ 170Ma. 1 Solar Examiner Cond. checker 5. 1 clean PE-103-A dynamotor \$20. All FOB. W0JZP, 06 Sunset St., Albert Lea, Minnesota.

JR SALE: New and reconditioned Collins, Na- tional, Hallicrafters, Johnson, Elmac, Gonset, Babcock, Arrow, RME, Millen, Lysco, others. Reconditioned S38 9; S40A \$69; S76 \$129; NC57 \$69; NC88 \$89; NC125 9; NC183 \$199; HRO50T1 \$299; HRO60 \$399; HQ-9X \$169. SP400X \$249; VHF152A \$39; RME45 \$99; onset Tri band \$29; Super-Ceiver \$89; Commander xmit- ter \$89; S40B, SX71, SX28A, SX42, SX62, HFS, HRO5, R07, Collins 75A1, 75A2, 32V2, 32V3, Viking II, Har- ry-Wells Bandmaster transmitters, others. Shipped on- ial. Easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. List free. enry Radio, Butler, Missouri.

JR SALE: Collins Exciter 310B1 excellent condition 00. W0NGM, 509 Idaho Ave., Huron, South Dakota.

ITY. Model 12 complete. W6DOU, 1558 "B" St., Hay- ard, California.

ALLORY VP557 Vibropack, 400 vdc—150 MA. Elec- tronic Laboratories model 2606 vibrapack, 300 vdc-100 Ma. inset 2-meter mobile converter, Gonset Noise Limiter. Baake, W2GPJ, 750 Pelhamdale Ave., New Rochelle, New York.

ARGAINS: Stock up with these assortments. 12 rotary switches; 40 ceramic condensers, 20 wire wound resistors; mica condensers; 20 toggle switches; 10 volume controls. Your choice of assortments \$1.49; any 3 assort- ents \$3.99. Also giant 20-pound assortment of parts \$4.99. Aviation Accessories, Inc., Box 4178, Fort Worth, Texas.

DLLINS 32-V3 transmitter, like new, used less than 10 years. \$600. W5LBD, Box 323, Uvalde, Texas.

ALE: TBS-50-D \$85. W4TVE, Box 8693, Lantana, Fla. DMPLTE STATION including recently built all-band 0 w. rack and panel transmitter with 813 final and nar CFC VFO with NBFM, NC-81X receiver; Astatic 3 microphone, etc. Sell complete for \$200 or in parts. chard Applegate, W8ESJ, 19 Maple St., Berrien rings, Michigan.

OVING, MUST SELL. NBFM, 130-watt all-band trans- mitter (Sonar VFX-680, 24, T55, 1000vett. 230Ma. power pply, crystal mike). Plus TV52-40LP filter, co-ax, large assortment of tubes, condensers (.5ufd 500v, etc.) ble & resistors. \$50 Bob Rodieck, Ft. Totten 59, N.Y. J-18 2 coils \$10. Shipped collect. Harold Burdick, 619 Ruth Adams, Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

LEANING SHACK: Eico 5" scope model 425 new con- dition \$45; Sonar VFX 680 NBFM VFO exciter with bes and set coils, good condition \$50; Millen 90800 75- att exciter with tubes and set coils, good condition \$20; C-454 3-6 Mc. Command receiver brand new \$11; BC-7A 4-5.3 Mc. Command transmitter, excellent condi- on with spare tubes \$12.50. Postage extra. George cobs, W2PAJ, 144-40 72nd Avenue, Flushing 67, N.Y.

## Hamfest Announcements:

Remember Blossomland Amateur Radio Association's Hamfest Picnic, JULY 25 at Warren Dunes State Park, 15 miles south of St. Joseph, MICHIGAN on U.S. 12. Ten-meter transmitter hunt. Bring gear for swap & shop. Registration fee \$1.00 in advance or \$1.25 at park. Advance registration through Al Carpenter, WN8ORM, Secy-Treas., St. Joseph, Mich.

The annual IRCC "Hoosier Hamfest" will be held on Sunday, JULY 18, at TPA Park, Frankfort, INDIANA. Registration begins at 10:00 a.m. with activities con- tinuing throughout the day. Wanna sell that surplus Ham gear? Bring it along. Prizes-awards-games-entertainment for all. Don't miss it!

WYOMING Hamfest JULY 24-25 at South Fork Inn. Watch for mobiles on Highway 16 west of Buffalo, Wyoming. Call any Wyo. Ham for info. W7QPP.

Augusta and Camp Gordon Radio Clubs will hold their Second Joint Hamfest on JULY 24 & 25 at Lake Olm- stead near Augusta, GEORGIA. Prizes, food, good cheer and all the trimmings. Contact O.K. Mixon, W4DJF, Masonic Building, Augusta, Georgia; or K4WAR, Camp Gordon, Georgia, for reservations. Y'all come!

South Hills Brass Pounders and Modulators 16th An- nual Hamfest, Spreading Oaks Grove, South Park, Pittsburgh, PENNSYLVANIA. Sunday, AUGUST 2, 1954 Noon till ??? Prizes-refreshments-games. For further information contact W3LDB, 4949 Roberta Drive, Pitts- burgh 36, Pennsylvania or phone WI 1-7025.

The 20th Annual Picnic and Air Mobile Meet of Ham- festers Radio Club will be held on the second Sunday of August, AUGUST 8, at Mance Park, 1/4 mile east of Route 45 and 1/4 mile south of Route 66 (Stinson Air- port). Food, ice cream and beverages available. Games for the kiddies. Hammo and Hamfesters style prize table. Donations are \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at the gate. Tickets from John J. Ruth, W9GVO, 4460 Oakenwald Ave., Chicago 15, ILLINOIS.

## Instruction:

POR ARTHUR COLLEGE, Port Arthur, Texas, pro- vides training in radio, radar & television necessary to pass FCC exams for phone and tel. licenses. 12-14 months. Start any level, low tuition with board & room at cost in dorm. Advanced students on-the-job KPAC (500-watt station) training. Approved for Veterans. Write "Reg- istrator" for catalog and info. New courses start every 5 weeks.

## Trading Corner:

SWAP: BC221, calibration perfect, cabinet slightly scratched, for Hallicrafters S-72 portable. W5QLY.

TRADE OR SELL: Model 12 teletype with synchronous motor, table, cover, stand and polar relay. Tape perforator, distributor, and tape transmitter with three polar relays. All converted, wired and ready for opera- tion. Excellent condition. W4EBH, 328 West Whitlock Ave., Winchester, Virginia.

FOR SALE: Television set 7" \$30, suitable for monitor. Have couple larger. Want TV camera equipment. W4API, 1420 South Randolph, Arlington 4, Virginia.

SELL OR TRADE: LM12 freq. meter and AC supply \$45. New PA107 UTC transformer \$50, Astatic KC mic and push-to-talk Stand \$25. Precision E-200-C Signal Generator \$30. Model 203 Clough Brengle AC, resistance, capacitance, turns ratio bridge \$15. Pair of 813's \$15 new surplus. Rider manual VII thru XIX \$50. A. McMullen, 2800 Montclare Dr., N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Transformers, coils, meters, etc.—too much to list here. Want mobile gear (only factory built) or photographic equipment, such as camera or accessories, darkroom gear, etc. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for list. I. E. Aston, R.D. #3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. W3FMZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for 16 mm or 35 mm camera and equipment. T-23/ARC-5 new WO/tubes or crystals \$10; RT-19/ARC-4 two-meter transceiver, excellent, with tubes, xtals, and conversion data \$12; BC433G receiver, excellent, tubes, instruction book, control head, BX22E relay \$15; BC-453 Q5er excellent \$8; BC-779B Hammarlund Super Pro (Army) like new \$100; 274N transmitters—5.3-Mc. and 3-4 Mc. complete with tubes and crystals \$5 each; transformer 3200 V CT 350Ma, Navy rating, new \$12; 2-813 tubes, new, \$7 each; 4-304TL, new \$1.50 each; 5-807, new, \$1.00 each. Write for list of power supplies and other parts. Carlos O. Love, 11009 Tascosa Drive, Dallas 28, Texas.



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## REPAIR PARTS For BC 348

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Main Tuning Capacitor	\$4.50	Dual Volume Control	\$2.75
1st I-F Transf. Assy.	2.00	Main Tuning Cond. Knob	.50
2nd I-F Transf. Assy.	2.00	Band #1 Coils (set of 6)	3.00
3rd I-F Transf. Assy.	2.00	Band #2 Coils (set of 4)	2.00
4th I-F Transf. Assy.	2.00	Band #3 Coils (set of 4)	2.00
Crystal Filter Assy.	6.50	Band #4 Coils (set of 4)	2.00
C. W. Oscillator Assy.	2.00	Band #5 Coils (set of 4)	2.00
1915 kc Crystal Mounted	2.75	Band #6 Coils (set of 4)	2.00

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## HEADSET and MIKE

Dynamic mike and headset combination. A high quality, efficient unit, used in B-19 tank Xmrts. & Mike & phones \$2.75 complete, new



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.00003	3000	A	.39	.0008	5000	A	1.79
.00005	3000	A	.39	.001	4500	A	1.79
.00009	3000	A	.39	.002	500	C	.19
.0001	3000	A	.39	.002	3500	A	1.29
.0002	3000	A	.39	.003	2000	A	.29
.00035	2500	B	.29	.003	3000	A	.39
.00036	5000	A	1.79	.005	1200	C	.29
.000375	5000	A	1.79	.006	1200	C	.19
.0004	2500	B	.29	.006	2500	A	.39
.0004	3000	A	.39	.01	600	C	.19
.0005	3000	A	.39	.01	1200	C	.29
.00056	5000	A	1.79	.015	1500	A	2.45
.0006	2500	A	.39	.02	600	C	.19
.0007	3000	A	.39	.025	1250	A	1.10
.00075	2500	A	.39	.025	2500	A	1.79

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### VARIABLE CAPACITOR

17 Plates per section. Cap. per section 4.5 mmfd. min. and 35 mmfd. max. Air gap .030. Size 3 7/8" x 1 1/2" x 1 in.

2 for \$1.00

## HIGH-PASS FILTER CAPACITOR

This is a low inductance unit for TVI and other interference filtering in low voltage circuits. Rated at .5 mfd. 200 Volts D.C. 2 for \$1.00



## BRUTE PLATE TRANSFORMER

1500 VOLTS AT 600 MA.

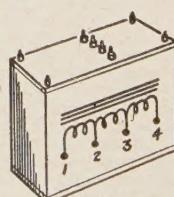
This transformer used with 866's in a bridge rectifier will put out 1500 volts D.C. at 600 MA. Will handle both R.F. final and modulator for more than a half-gallon input. Primary 117 volts 60 cy. test voltage 5500 RMS. Mfd. by Raytheon. Hermetically sealed, oil filled, with cooling fins. Size: 12 1/4" x 10" x 10 in. Shipping wgt. 150 lbs. Quantity limited.

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A three section choke for use in power supplies where very low triple, D.C. is wanted, such as for V.F.O.'s, high-gain speech amplifiers, etc. Terminals 1-2 = 3H at 275 MA; Terminals 2-3 = 17H at 125 MA; Terminals 3-4 = 17H at 125 MA. Mfd. by Raytheon. Size 8x7 1/2" x 3 3/4" in. Weight 23 1/2 lbs. \$2.95 Test Voltage 1750 RMS.

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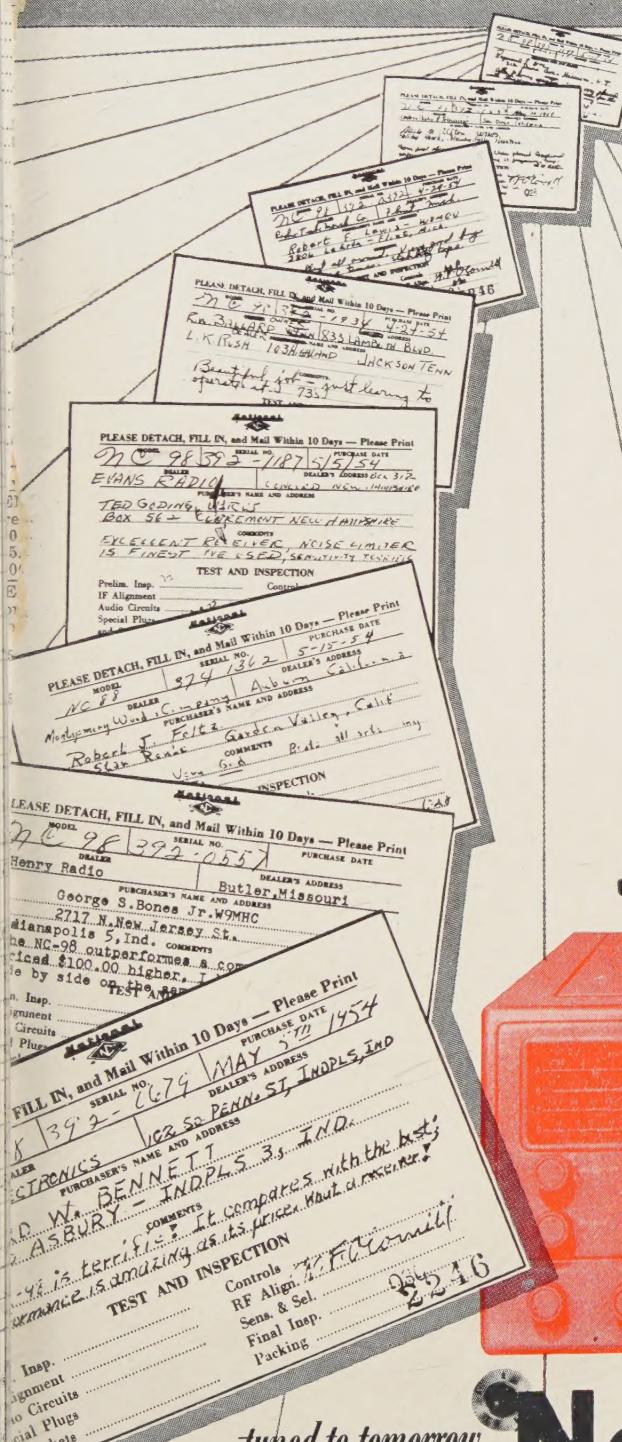
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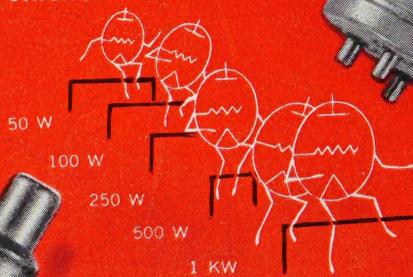
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For R.F. Amplifier Service		Max. Amateur Ratings, Class C Telephony		
Type No.	DC Plate Input (Watts)	DC Plate Volts	Plate Dissip. (Watts)	Max. Freq.* (Mc.)
RCA-810	750	2500	175	30
RCA-811-A	260	1500	65	30
RCA-812-A	260	1500	65	30
RCA-833-A	1000	3300	350	30
RCA-8000	750	2500	175	30
RCA-8005	300	1500	85	60

\*For Max. Plate Input and Voltage

For Class B Modulator Service (2 tubes)				
Type No.	DC Plate Volts	Max.-Sig. DC Plate Cur. (Ma)	DC Grid Bias Volts	Typical Max. Rating
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RCA-810	2250	450	-60	0
RCA-811-A	1250	350	-60	0
RCA-812-A	1500	310	-48	0
RCA-8000	2250	450	-136	0
RCA-8005	1500	330	-67.5	0

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